The Columbian.

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CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

ROBERT R. LITTLE, ESQ.

Robert R. Little, Esq., the Democratic nominee for President Judge of the 26th Judicial district, is the only son of Ephraim H. Little, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Columbia County Bar. He was born in Berwick on May 30, 1852, and is, therefore, 46 years of age—just in the prime of life. He graduated at the Normal School, in the class of 1871, and then spent a year at the University of Rochester and Hamilton College. He gave up his College course, and after pursuing the prescribed course of study in the office of his father, he was admitted to the Bar on September 4th, 1874. At that time there was no standing committee to examine law students, and the Court appointed a committee at each term of Court when there were applicants for admission to the Bar. Mr. Little's committee consisted of M. E. Jackson, Robert F. Clark, and Col. Samuel Knorr, all of them among the leaders of the Bar at that time, and now all dead. In a searching examination, lasting several hours, Mr. Little did not answer a single question incorrectly, and was complimented by the examiners upon the excellence of his preparation. He immediately formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of E. H. & R. R. Little, and from that time to the present has devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of law. E. H. Little retired from practice several years ago, and Robert has continued the business alone since that time. In 1876 he was elected District Attorney, and re-elected in 1879, discharging the duties of his office faithfully and to the satisfaction of the Court and the public. He has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people, and is now serving his third term as a Director of Bloom School District. He is also a trustee of the Normal School and an officer of the Baptist Church, and has been the counsel of the First National Bank for some years past.

As an attorney Mr. Little is not what is known as a "brilliant" lawyer. He has never attempted to influence the Court, nor to turn the heads of a jury by oratorical pyrotechnics. He has never depended upon his wits to help him through with a trial in Court. His success has been the result of hard study, careful preperation and industrious application. His arguments are plain and logical, and based on law and common sense, rather than rhetorical periods. He is possessed of a well balanced temperament, sound judgment, self-control, is neither impetuous nor quick tempered, all of which are characteristics that enter into the makeup of a safe Judge.

Some Republican newspapers have been giving this district some advice about a "non-partisan" Judiciary, and on this ground are urging the election of Mr. Scarlet, the Republican nominee. We fully agree with the proposition that when a man is elected to the Bench he ought not to be a partisan; he should keep himself entirely free from the entanglements of politics and should administer even-handed justice to all alike. But we cannot agree that a non-partisan judiciary calls for the election of a Republican Judge in a strong Democratic district. In Philadelphia, where the papers have the most to say about a non-partisan judiciary, there are fifteen Judges. A fair distribution, according to the vote of the two parties, would give the Democrats at least five of these, instead of two. There is one Democrat out of seven Judges on the Supreme Bench of this State, and that by the operation of the Constitution, and not by the grace of the Republican party. In the Superior Court of seven Judges there is also one Democrat, and the Republicans will turn him out this Fall, if they have their way about it. That's the sincerity there is in this talk about a "non-partisan" judiciary.

This is a Democratic district. Robert R. Little is a Democrat, always has been, and is the regular Democratic nominee, duly nominated by the regular and proper tribunal. He is honest and capable, and is entitled to the support of every Democrat.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Mahlon Dieterich Loses His Life by Falling From the Hay Mow of Hartzell's Barn.

The almost lifeless body of Mahlon Dieterick was found on Friday morning of last week lying at the bottom of the ladder leading to the hay mow in the City Hotel barn. A physician was hastily summoned, but he was beyond medical aid, and died in a few minutes thereafter.

He had gone to the barn to sleep, and it is supposed he fell through to the floor while in a bewildered condition.

He was aged about thirty-five years and worked at the butchering business. He has been living in town for upwards of eight years, but so far as known he had no relatives here, but has a sister residing at Norristown.

'Squire Jacoby was notified, but on learning the facts, decided that an inquest was not necessary.

The remains were taken to Hamburg on Saturday for interment.

Fair next week.

THE FIRST GUN.

Democratic Meeting in Opera House on Friday Night.

Candidates Geo. A. Jenks and W. H. Sowden will speak in the Bloomsbvrg Opera House on Friday night, October 7th (not Saturday, as announced last week, as the date has been changed). Other candidates and speakers are expected to be present. The ladies are invited. This is the first rally in the campaign. Let us give our standardbearers a royal welcome.

Judge Herring.

During the term of court just ended Judge Grant Herring performed the duties of his office with marked ability. He dispatched business rapidly, and his charges were brief but comprehensive and to the point. He will preside at next December term, and on the first Monday in January will return to the bar, where he is one of the acknowledged leaders in the district.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Regular September Term.

In the case of F. Glassmyer vs. Lloyd Earnest, assault and battery, the jury found the defendant guilty in the manner and form as indicted, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $15.00 and costs of prosecution.

Michael Daily plead guilty to the charge of fornication and bastardy, Maize John, prosecutrix, and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $20 and an additional sum of $25 to Maize John for lying in expenses, and the sum of $1 per week for the support of the child until it arrives at the age of 7 years.

Martin Csstello and Edward Morrisey plead guilty to assault and battery.

Lloyd Berninger plead not guilty to the charge of disturbing a public meeting. Jury called and sworn to try said case.

Calvin Young vs. Boyd Richie. Charge, malicious mischief. Not a true bill and county to pay costs.

Wm. Pifer vs. James G. Pifer. Charge, assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the proseeutor, Wm. Pifer, to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Mensch, assault and battery. True bill.

Jos. Liddicoat vs. David Dyke and Sara J. Dyke. Assault and battery. Verdict of guilty, and defendants were sentenced each to pay a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution.

Jas. Laughlin vs. Chas Hicks, carrying concealed weapons. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of $1.

Martin Costello and Edward Morrisey, who plead guilty to assault and battery, were sentenced each to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of $1.

Louisa Dixon vs. Mary Hileman. Charge, indecent exposure. Nolle pros allowed.

Millie Mourey vs. Daniel Mourey, surety of the peace. Nolle pros. allowed upon payment of costs.

Katie Goho vs. Clinton Harder, fornication and bastardy. Nolle pros. allowed upon payment of costs.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case against Lloyd Berninger. County to pay the costs.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Wednesday, September 28th.

Emma Metherell vs. Thomas Metherell. Divorce. W. H. Magill appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Sara Rice vs. James Brennan. Fornication and bastardy. Not a true bill and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

F. W. Boone vs. James McAnally. Arson. True bill.

Mina Sweppenhiser vs. Thos. Aten. Fornication and bastardy. Case tried and verdict of guilty rendered.

Joana Shuman vs. F. L. Shuman. Assault and battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

The assault and battery case of Frank Volenski vs. Mrs. B. Kwaleski, of Midvalley, taken up. The defendant, having no counsel, the Court appointed R. R. John and W. A. Evert, Esqs, to look after her side of the case. As neither of the parties to the suit could talk English, John Lasco was sworn as interpreter. Jury returned verdict of guilty.

Nicholas Bles and Julius Weber sworn in as citizens of the United States.

Mrs. Bernard Kwaleski found guilty of assault and battery and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution within 30 days or Bench warrant to issue.

The arson case against James McAnally was called. Defendant plead not guilty.

The Sheriff acknowledged several deeds in open court.

Petition of citizens for the erection of monument by County Commissioners at County Seat. Grand Jury recommended the erection of said monument, limit of cost of same $5,000.

In re petition for a county bridge over Pine Creek in Fishingcreek, the submission of report of viewers in favor of said bridge is continued to December Term.

GRAND JUROR'S REPORT.

We have examined the public buildings and find the jail and buildings belonging thereto in good condition. We recommend that the Commissioners have the fence and wall on the East side of the Court House repaired, that a new small steam radiator be put in the Treasurer's office and the long large one removed. Also that the wooden post on the west side of Court room be set back one and one half or two feet. All other parts of Court House in fair condition.

WM. KRAMER, Foreman.

James McAnally who was tried on the charge of setting Boone's barn on fire was found not guilty by the jury.

Wm. Mensch plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery. Court suspends sentence and defendant was discharged.

Wm. Bennett, the old man who was charged by little Catharine Carter with sssault and battery with intent, etc., plead guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution within ten days or Bench warrant to issue.

J. B. Richie and Lorenda Richie vs. J. W. Young. Petition to strike off name of Lorenda Richie granted.

In the matter of the disbarment of W. L. Eyerly as a member of the Bar Rule made absolute and said Eyeriy is disbarred.

Thos. Aten found guilty of fornication and bastardy was given the usual sentence.

Order of sale granted in estate of Geo. Russel deceased.

Joana Shuman and Wm. M. Pifer who were prosecutors in assault and battery cases wherein defendants were found not guilty, were sentenced to pay the costs.

James Brennan who was acquitted of the charge of fornication and bastardy brought by Sara Rice was sentenced to pay the costs.

Petition of C. W. Mensinger, guardian of Minnie Mensinger and Myron Folk, order to pay funeral expenses granted.

Court adjourned till Monday at 9 a. m.

SECOND WEEK.

Second week's Court convened Monday morning at ten o'clock, with all the Judges on the Bench.

Estate of J. B. Gordner, deceased. F. B. Kitchen and J. L. Evans appointed appraisers to set aside property selected by the widow.

Headly Sult vs. Mary De Haven Sult. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

J. G. Hempstead sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

J. C. Smith & Wallace Co. vs. Crisman Bros. Petition to strike off appeal. Rule granted returnable to next term.

In estate of Silas W. McHenry. W. H. Magill appointed auditor to marshal assets, etc.

Harris Exrs. vs. J. H. Creasy. Petition for rule to satisfy, etc. Service accepted.

John B. Case's Admx. vs. Charles Walker et al. Petition to strike off judgment. Rule granted.

The case of Albert Klinetob vs. Thomas Klinetob et al. Replevin.

In the case of Albert Klinetob vs. Thos. Klinetob et al. the jury found that a number of the articles in question belonged to the plaintiff, and a number to Anna Klinetob, the defendant, naming the same.

The trespass case of John L Klees against the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. was taken up, and later the jury were taken to Girardville to the scene of trouble.

The trespass case of John L. Klees vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., was settled, after the jury had made a journey to Girardville to view the premises, by allowing the plaintiff $1680 and costs.

In re lunacy of Isaac Boone, the commission find him a lunatic, and the Court appointed Isaac K. Dildine Committee.

A. Z. Schoch appointed Guardian of Fred Schuyler.

Estate of Mrs. Matilda Mendenhall. Petition in partition. Inquest awarded.

John Larkin, Geo. Carter and Fred W. Busch sworn in as citizens of the United States.

The management of the Opera House, announces a special engagement of the popular Irish—American Comedian, Harry C. Gibson, for Saturday evening, October 8th, in his own creation "A Jolly Irishman." It's funny, very funny, sparkling and bright music, beautiful costumes, new and novel specialties, new songs, new dances and funny comedians. Tickets for sale at Bidleman's book store.

Don't forget that Saturday is the last day to pay your county tax. All voters must pay their tax, or they cannot vote at the coming election.

THE COUNTY FAIR

Takes place next week, and, as usual, will, no doubt, be the event of the year. Our Going Out of Business Sale can be attended while you are here. You'll make enough on your Clothes, Shoes and Hats, to pay for all your pleasure for yourself and family. No such low prices were ever heard of for such fine quality goods.

$30,000 Worth of it to Select From.

Suits and Overcoats of			$15.00	quality,	G. O. of B.	Price,	$11.00
"	"	"	12.00	"	"	"	9.00
"	"	"	11.00	"	"	"	8.00
"	"	"	10.00	"	"	"	7.50
"	"	"	9.00	"	"	"	7.00
"	"	"	7.50	"	"	"	5.75
"	"	"	6.50	"	"	"	4.50
Boys' Suits, Overcoats & Reefers,			$5.00	"	"	"	3.75
"	"	"	4.00	"	"	"	3.00
"	"	"	3.00	"	"	"	2.25
"	"	"	2.50	"	"	"	1.75

Hundreds of pairs of Fine Shoes, for men, boys, misses and children, must be sold out completely. W. L. Douglas Shoes. Strong, serviceable, stylish. $4.00 quality, $3.00; $3.00 quality, $2.50; $2.50 quality, $1.90. Women's 3 and 4 shoes. Fine Shoes (small sizes), 98c.

Children's Toques, Fall styles. 50c. kind 39c.; 39c. kind, 25c.
Children's Tams, 50c. kind 39c.; 25c. kind 19c.
Men's Wool Merino Hose, 12½c. pair.
Boys' Waists, in wool or wool-mixed, cheaper than mothers can make them. Splendid wool ones, 50c. and 75c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.—Fleece Lined, Natural Wool, Camel's Hair, including the celebrated "Luzerne" Hygiene. Shirts, 34 to 48; drawers, 30 to 46.

$1.75	quality, Going Out of Business	Price,	$1.25	$1.00	quality, Going Out of Business	Price,	.75
1.50	" " " " "		1.15	75	" " " " "		.59
1.25	" " " " "		.89	50	" " " " "		.39

GIDDING & COMPANY,

The White Front,

Nearly Opposite Court House. Two Doors Below Postoffice.

CHANGE OF DATE.

The Democratic Rally will be Held on Friday October 7—Benton and Bloomsburg.

The Democratic Campaign for Columbia County will be formally opened next Friday by a big old fashioned rally at Benton in the afternoon and at Bloomsburg in the evening. Speeches will be made by Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, candidate for Governor, Hon. Wm. H. Sowden, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and others of state and national reputation.

Remember the time has been changed from Saturday to Friday. Special trains and rates.

R. G. F. KSHINKA, Secretary. J. G. MCHENRY, Chairman.

Dickinson 6, Normal 0.

While the Normal foot ball eleven were forced to yield to the superior work of Dickinson College Saturday afternoon last, by a score of 6 to 0, yet it must be admitted that they played good ball. The visitors scored the only touchdown of the game, after sixteen minutes of play in the first half. In the last half the Normal goal was never in danger, the pigskin being kept in about the middle of the field. The result was a great disappointment to the Dickinson coach who accompanied the team here. He had fully expected, and counted on the score being at least 20 to 0, but he admitted before the game was over that his team had no cinch. For the Normal the work of Smethers and Burns is deserving of special mention, while Hockenburg and Houston distinguished themselves for the visitors. The line up:

Normal.	Position.	Dickinson.
Snyder	right end	Kraber
Hayes	left end	Jenkinson
Oplinger	right tackle	Heckman
Morton	left tackle	Bindenburg
Smethers	right half-back	Smith
McGuffy	left half-back	Sheffer
Johnston	centre	Diehl
Aldinger	quarter-back	Houston
Burns	full-back	Hockenburg
Laubach	right guard	Decker
Bray	left guard	Bonner

Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes. Referee and umpire—Fred Godcharles, of Milton. Lineman—J. G. Cope, of Bloomsburg. Touch down, 1. Goal from touch down, 1.

A fresh coat of paint has greatly improved the appearance of the Exchange Block.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES.

How Their Number and Cost Have Grown Since the Democrats Had a Voice in the Matter--A Dead Swindle in the Thing--Extra Clerks and Employes Paid for Twice--The Chief Clerks Defy the Law's Limitations as to Contingent Expenses, Etc.

The number and cost of the officers and employes of the two houses of the legislature are justly objects of much criticism. If the public business were expedited by the constant increase of the number of this class of hangers on, with the attendant large expense involved, there would be no complaint. But it is plain that so large a force is not needed. Many of them do nothing at all, practically, to earn the money they draw from the treasury. Some of them spend but little more than as much time in Harrisburg as will suffice to sign the requisite vouchers and draw their pay. Those that are at hand are so numerous that they crowd each other and are in each other's way. There are certain periods of the session at which some of the clerks, notably those in the transcribing rooms, are required to work hard, and even excessively, but this is compensated for by the far more numerous other times, when they have little or nothing to do. Outside of two or three in each house, none of them put in as much time, or render as much service, as would be exacted from them in private or corporate employ for much less remuneration.

Up to and including 1883 the force was large enough in all conscience. It is not easy to dig out of the records —they are generally in so unsatisfactory a state as to details, and change their form so frequently from year to year—with absolute accuracy, just the information of which one is in search.

But, in so far as can be gathered from the reports of the auditor general and the general appropriation acts, the senate in that year had 41 officers and employes and the house, which was Democratic, 37. The very next legislative year (1885), however, the number in the house was increased to 58 regulars and two extras, making 60 in all. There was no need or reasonable excuse for the jump. The 7 clerks of 1883 did as much work as the 10 of 1885, the 6 pasters and folders of 1883 put up and sent out the documents as promptly as the 11 of 1885, and the 10 pages of 1883 served the personal needs of the members as faithfully and fully as the 15 of 1885. But there was demand for more sinecures to compensate the "workers," who had repaired in 1885 the damage the machine had suffered at the hands of the Democrats and Independents in 1882, and they had to be provided.

There were no apparent increases of the force in either body for the ensuing 10 years, the 41 sufficing in the senate and the 58 in the house. But in 1895 came an enormous jump, the number in the senate being increased to 47 and that in the house to 69. In fact, excepting the "extra employes," which gave rise to the indemnity bond scandal, there were no more in 1897 than in 1895. It was the legislature of the last named year that was the primary offender in this regard, notwithstanding the fact that it was scarcely noticed by the gentlemen who were so indignant and outraged by the performances of 1897. And in connection with the 1895 employes in the senate, there is something singular. An act of March 5 of that year authorizes the chief clerk to appoint an executive clerk at $1,500, two additional transcribing clerks at $7 per day and two additional janitors at the compensation usually allowed that class of employes. These appointments were made, and the auditor general's report shows that the salaries stipulated were paid to the appointees direct from the state treasury. But it shows also that $3,700 was paid to the chief clerk for the "salaries of additional officers and employes under the act of 1895." Who did that $3,700 go to? Not to the executive clerk and the others lawfully, though needlessly authorized, for they got their money from the treasury on the regular pay rolls. Who, then, got it? Are we not right in saying that it is difficult to determine from the records how many officers and employes there are?

There is a very loose and entirely unconstitutional process resorted to in both houses to provide for extra employes and for their compensation. Section 10 of Article III of the constitution, which article covers the subject of legislation, says:

"The general assembly shall provide by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house, and no payment shall be made from the state treasury or be in any way authorized, to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law."

Section 16 of the same article is to the following effect: "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officers in pursuance therof."

Yet, on the last day of the session of the house of 1897, Mr. Keyser offered and the house passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the payment for extra labor in the house of representatives for session of 1897, including committee and transcribing clerks, not provided for by special items in the appropriation act, be paid by the chief clerk, on vouchers approved by the speaker and attested by the chief clerk, warrant to be issued by the auditor general to the chief clerk or the state treasurer therefor."

The house has no constitutional right to vote money in that way. The state treasurer has no right to issue his warrant upon any such authorization. The auditor general has no right to pass such an account. The question of lawful right or constituionality will never, however, amount to a deterrent when the machine has a purpose to fulfill, so long as the machine remains dominant in the legislature. There is but one cure. The Democrats must capture the body named. The Democratic house of 1883 was as well, if not better, served by the 37 lawfully authorized clerks and employes as was the Republican house of 1897 by 69, nearly, if not twice, the number. The $27,886 paid during the regular session of 1883 for the service was sufficiently extravagant. The $74,197 paid in 1897 for no better service, if as good, was more than half of it thrown away. And yet, if Hastings had permitted it, the appropriation would have been $12,500 more, that being, in round figures, the sum of the governor's vetoes in this line. The increase in the cost of the senate clerks, etc., has been just about as great. The appropriation for 1883 was $23,700. The appropriation for 1887-88 was $47,710, and was $54,976 before being trimmed by the vetoes. And if William A. Stone should be elected governor and a majority of machine legislators returned, every item vetoed by Hastings will be reinserted in the general appropriation bill to cover "a fieficiencies in salaries, etc.," passed and approved.

The contingent funds of the senate and house indicate a like degree of fraud and extravagance, even if we admit that the money is actually expended as professed. In 1883 an appropriation of $4,000 for the senate and $5,000 for the house, to be paid out by the chief clerks, was considered adequate to cover all contingencies. In addition, the librarian of the senate got $1,200 for recess postage, etc., and the resident clerk of the house got $1,050 for the same purpose. In 1897 the appropriation for the senate for contingencies was limited to $8,925, and for the house to $13,580. In 1895 the limitations were $7,700 for the senate and $10,800 for the house. Notwithstanding this, however, the actual expenditures by the chief clerks for contingencies in that year were $8,500 in the senate and $14,741 in the house. In the senate the limitation was exceeded by $800 and in the house by nearly $3,900. It is not so much the amounts thus expended that is to be deplored as the impudent and daring disregard of constitution and statute law that characterized them, and the evidence it affords that, under Republican sway, all the departments of the state government are in constant collusion to loot the treasury and swindle the people.

COLONEL STONE'S TEN THOUSAND.

His Fee Three Times Larger Than the Amount Recovered--The Accusation, the Admission, and All the Details.

In the Philadelphia Press of April 18, 1897, was an address delivered by Major George W. Merrick, of Tioga county, who was a schoolmate of Colonel W. A. Stone, the Republican candidate for governor, in which he said:

"I have undertaken to state from the stump that Colonel William A. Stone, now of Allegheny, late of Tioga county, is the slated candidate for governor; that his candidacy was agreed upon by the powers that be some two years since; that he had served the machine faithfully, during the whole of his political life; that he said to me frequently during the past eight years that his great ambition in politics was to be governor, but that he could not be a candidate for office until the 'Old Man' said so, but he would be when he did say so; that two years ago in the senatorial campaign, he made the declaration that his relations to Mr. Quay were such that his political fortunes would rise or fall with those of Mr. Quay. I asserted also that I did not deem him a safe man for governor to stem the tide of corrupt approach upon the state treasury, since in private life he had charged the state $10,000 for collecting $2,400.

"Mr. Stone has undertaken to deny the last statement. Addressing a meeting at Royersford, April 13, he said: 'It has been said that I charged the state $10,000 for a case which returned $2,400. I never made a charge against the state.' By this statement I understand Colonel Stone to deny the allegation that he received a fee of $10,000 for collecting $2,400. Does he mean to charge me with accusing him falsely? I will submit the record, and you may judge, gentlemen, who is guilty of duplicity.

"In Colonel Stone's speech last week in Williamsport he said, alluding to this charge: 'I was pained when my old comrade, Mr. Merrick, stated here in the city of Williamsport, not for the purpose of helping me but to injure me, that I had charged the state of Pennsylvania $10,000 for collecting $2,400. This is an old story and retold in the campaign against me in 1890, but I never lost a vote. I never denied the facts, and I do not deny them now, but I never presented a bill or made any charge. That is 12 years ago, and is known to everybody in Allegheny county, and now Major Merrick is reviving that old tale.'

"Well, gentlemen, that is a pretty broad admission of the truth of my charge against Brother Stone, but Mr. Stone is mistaken when he charges me with reviving this old tale. On Dec. 14, 1897, a clergyman of Wellsboro wrote him as to the truth of this allegation, asking for information, saying: 'In reference to the past record to which you refer, I would say that for some years there has been a report current here that once in a case in which you collected a claim for the commonwealth in the amount of about $3,000 you charged and received a fee of $10,000; the story seems to be well supported. If it is true it would suggest some doubt as to the propriety of placing you in the high and responsible control in the office you seek in the affairs of our commonwealth. I shall be pleased to receive an answer to this question.'

"In reply to this letter Candidate Stone, in a letter dated Washington, Dec. 20, 1897, from which I now read, said: 'The matter of the fee which you speak of occurred nearly 12 years ago. My fee was not fixed by me, but it was fixed at the request of the auditor general by attorneys in Pittsburg at $10,000, which the state paid me. Of course I am aware that my enemies will raise many objections to my candidacy, which will appear from time to time in the newspapers, but it is not my purpose, nor has it been my practice, to pay attention to them.'"

Major Merrick is a prominent attorney. He is a Republican and a native of the county where Candidate Stone was born, and lived many years. He was Stone's schoolmate and his friend in later years. He was everything that would have inclined him to be Stone's friend. Charges of so grave a character, coming from such a source, would be a serious business, even without Stone's admission of their truth, as above avowed.

WAR INDEMNITIES.

The Penalties Imposed By Nations Upon Their Conquered Foes.

Perhaps the most onerous terms ever imposed by a conqueror upon his defeated foe were those to which Germany subjected France in 1871, at the close of the historic conflict that culminated in the capitulation of Paris. They consisted of the cession of the major portion of Alsace and of Lorraine, including the great fortresses of Strasburg and of Metz, and the payment of war indemnity amounting to the colossal sum of $1,000,000,000. The entire civilized world was startled by the magnitude of the sum, and very widespread doubts were expressed as to whether poor France, which was believed to be crushed beyond recovery, would ever be able to pay. But these apprehensions proved to be unfounded, and the billion of dollars was paid with such rapidity and with so little apparent effort that Prince Bismarck and the German authorities, past and present, have never ceased to lament ever since that they did not stipulate for double the amount. This indemnity is worthy of especial notice, for the reason that it greatly exceeded the actual expense to which Germany was put by the war, and was therefore a punitive or "moral and intellectual damage" indemnity, to some extent, such as "Oom" Paul Kruger wanted to collect from England for the Jameson raid. In the war of 1870-71, the time was twenty-eight weeks from the entrance of German troops into French territory to the surrender of Belfort. The German troops engaged may be taken, for practical purposes, as an even million, the official figures of the active forces being 781,000 at the commencement of the war and 937,000 at its close. The total German losses are placed at 128,000, the killed alone numbering 29,000.

Germany therefore received in cash $35 a week for each man's services, or $8,000 for each man lost; on the whole pretty good pay. But Germany—or Prussia—has a habit that way. Only four years before the war with France she took $41,750,000 from Austria and her allies, beside $3,750,000 requisitioned during the campaign. This war lasted only a month. Prussia had 437,000 men in the field, and lost 11,000. The indemnity gave her $25 a week for each man's services, or $4,250 for each man lost. However, it was an enormously expensive war for Prussia, costing her some $115,000,000, so that the indemnity did not make her balance good.

It is thanks to the intervention of Russia that Japan was prevented from exacting an indemnity of analogous proportions at the close of her war with China. She was forced to content herself with a mere bagatelle of $185,000,000, receiving in addition thereto the island of Formosa and the Pescadores, neither of which had ever been of any use, either financial or political, to China, and which will make necessary the expenditure of much treasure and life before Japan can derive any profit therefrom. The war lasted about nine months and 80,000 troops were engaged on Japan's side. The indemnity paid, therefore, $60 a week for each man.

The Turko-Russian war of 1877 came to a close with the treaty of San Stefano, the terms of which were revised in 1878 by the congress of Berlin. They comprised, among other things, the surrender of the sultan's protectorate over Roumania and Servia, the practical abandonment to Austria of Herzegovina and Bosnia, the grant of independence to Bulgaria and of autonomy to Rumelia, the Prince of Bulgaria remaining, however, subject to the suzerainty of the sultan. The treaty likewise provided for the cession of a strip of Turkish territory to Greece, but this clause was never enforced, and finally the Sublime Porte was compelled to pay a war indemnity to Russia amounting to the sum of $160,000,000. Russia demanded a much larger indemnity than that, however. For costs of the war she demanded $450,000,000, and for losses to Russian subjects and Russian commerce $251,000,000, a total of $701,000,000. The indemnity finally awarded to her in cash and land, amounts to $6.25 a week for each soldier engaged in the war.

Great Britain has received two indemnities of considerable amount from China. The first was one of $20,000,000 altogether, but part of it went to compensate merchants for opium delivered up to the Chinese government, nd the portion specifically claimed on account of the expenses of the expedition just equalled the vote of credit. The second indemnity, of 1860, was about $10,000,000, or less than one-third of the vote of credit for the war. The settlement of Canada's claim for indemnity for the Fenian raids from this country is noteworthy. By the first raid Canada lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded; she had to call 20,000 volunteers to arms; she had to guard the frontier with 17,000 regulars and volunteers, as well as several gunboats on the rivers and lakes. Her farmers lost heavily, as the raid occurred at a busy time of the year; and she had to pay away a lot of money in pensions and gratuities. Yet the United States did not pay a farthing compensation! When Canada pressed the matter on the home government she was assured that it was not worth while making a claim, as "the amount of compensation would be so small."

No indemnity was exacted from Denmark at the close of the war of 1864, neither was any money exacted at the close of the war of 1859 between Austria on one side and Italy and France on the other. In fact, the exaction of war indemnities may be regarded as a practice of relatively modern origin, the victors in former times having contented themselves with the surrender of territory on the part of the defeated foe.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

A Limbless Millionaire.

Portland, Ore., corresdonpence of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

Henry Wendhoff, of Mauch Creek, Penn., at present visiting friends here, is perhaps the only armless and legless millionaire known on earth. His arms were amputated below the elbow and his legs below the knees twenty-two years ago, so that by this time he has succeeded in accepting his affliction most philosophically.

Mr. Wendhoff, who came here recently, attended by a valet, weighs 200 pounds, and is as jolly as if he were in possession of perfect physical health and all his limbs. His valet has been with him ten years, and he says that he yet has to see Mr. Wendhoff out of temper, despite the many discomforts his physical disability entails. The afflicted man manages to walk fairly well on two automatic legs made for him in Vienna and fitted up with an ingenious mechanism that materially aids his locomotion. He also has two mechanical forearms, the hands of which enable him to hold a handkerchief, newspaper, book, etc., and to pick up articles from the table. These four artificial limbs cost $25,000 before they were brought to their present state of perfection.

Volume on Domestic Animals.

A volume of 500 pages, giving the treatment, cure and care of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, hogs and poultry—by Dr. Frederick Humphreys, an acknowledged authority on the subject, the discoverer of Humhreys' Veterinary Specifics, with which more animals are treated, cured and saved, than by any other known system of medicine.

This book is sent free on request by addressing the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

HAVE YOU A SKIN DISEASE?—Tetter, salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, eczema, itch, barber's itch, ulcers, blotches, chronic erysipelas, liver spots, prurigo, psoriasis, or other eruptions of the skin—what Dr. Agnew's Ointment has done for others it can do for you—cure you. One application gives relief. 35 cents. 23

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave.

On account of the Knights Templar Triennial Conclave, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., October 10 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its line to Pittsburg and return at rate of single fare for the round trip, with minimum of 25 cents.

Tickets will be sold October 8 to 13, good to return until October 17, inclusive. The return limit of tickets from Harrisburg and points east thereof can be extended to October 31 upon depositing same on October 13 to 17 with the Joint Agent at Pittsburg and the payment of fifty cents.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF.—F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For twenty years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive, even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it."

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Almost a Complete Wreck.

St. Patrick's church, at Audenried, is almost a complete wreck because of extensive depressions under the foundation walls. The altar and all fixtures pertaining thereto have been removed from the church and other furniture taken from the rear to the front of the property to be in readiness for another crush. Forty hours devotion services, for which preparations had been made, have been indefinitely postponed and the church will be abandoned for the present.

YOU ARE MAKING a great mistake in not sending for a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. It is a specific for catarrh and cold in the head. We mail it, or the 50 cent size. Druggists all keep it. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .22
Eggs per dozen	.16
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	.80
Oats " "	35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	4.80
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	.80
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	.95
Chop "	.95
Middlings "	.95
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
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Drives away pain.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

A Reverend Tramp.

Strange Method Adopted by Bishop Coleman to See the Country.

If any West Virginian sees a large bodied much bewiskered tramp on the highways of his Srate, it is hoped he will treat him kindly, for the man is Rev. Leighton Coleman, bishop of the diocese of Delaware and a thoroughly respectable citizen.

For a short time the Bishop has thrown aside his vestments and is enjoying one of his annual pedestrian tours through the country. He is a lover of nature and believes there is no better way to see it than to take one of his tramps. He also loves to study human nature and he is now doing it.

He has taken many long tramps in most of the Middle and Eastern States. Every year he selects a new route and brings home with him hundreds of interesting stories which he well knows how to tell. Last year he took a trip through Germany.

Whenever the Bishop goes off on any of his pedestrian trips, he transforms himself so materially that wherever he goes, unless he wishes to disclose his identity,he is taken for a real tramp.

It is not meant that he becomes a vagrant: He pays for his plain fare and humble lodging, and few who entertain him know that he is one of the foremost ecclesiastics of the United States. It pleases him to get away from the bowing and scraping world for a time and to be taken in his walking outfit for just what he appears to those he meets. He is at present somewhere in Virginia, no one knows exactly where.

He was seen at the station just before his departure. On his head he wore an old slouch hat, which had seen service in several tours before. His ample form was covered with an ancient mackintosh, his trousers were nearly to his shoe tops and his feet were incased in a pair of stout shoes made not for show, but for service. Under his arm he carried a large bundle done up in paper. Swung from an old walking stick which had been broken and clumsily repaired, was an ancient-looking valise. In this guise he set off on Monday for a tramp of several hundred miles through a strange country.

He has had many strange experiences and adventures. Several times he has been taken for a tramp, and good housewives have set their dogs on him when he approached their gates to purchase a glass of milk or ask for a drink of water. On one of his trips he was suspected by moonshiners of being a secret service man and was seized and locked up in one of their cabins until they were satisfied he was not looking for stills.

It Galls the Editor.

From recent developments we are inclined to remark, there is no harder dose in the newspaper man's experience than to be asked to support for county office a candidate who does not subscribe for his paper. The *Messenger Gazette* is not right certain that it is going to support any of that sort. If a man does not take his county paper it is for one of the two reasons, either he is not able or he just does not want it. A candidate who cannot manage his financial affairs well enough to be able to take his county paper is not fit to be placed in charge of his county affairs. If he does not want the paper and prefers some other of course he does not want his home paper's support. In either case the candidate who does not take his county paper is in a good way to get left.—Washington (N. C.) *Messenger*.

Manager—"Old Meaney promised to settle that electric light bill long ago. What excuse did he give you for not paying to-day?" Collector—"He says that since we've shut his current off he sees the matter in another light."

Hoax—"I wonder if all servant girls are slow risers?" Joax—Ours was until this morning. She used kerosene on the fire, and got up very quickly." Hoax—"And very oily in the morning, I suppose."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

THE TREASURY LOOTERS

The Appalling Figures That Show How It Cost More Than Ten and a Half Millions of Dollars in Excess of the Cost in 1883-86 to Run the State. The Machine Figuring on New Tax Bills to Get Money to Make Good the Treasury Deficiency.

A Harrisburg correspondent writes: There are two problems of serious importance facing the treasury officials of Pennsylvania to-day. The first is how, for the sake of the Republican machine, by whose favor they hold office, the fact that there is a practical deficit of nearly $3,000,000 in the state treasury can be disguised or explained satisfactorily to the voters. The second is, how they can get the additional money which will be absolutely needed for the coming year's expenses if machine rule is to be continued, or unless an anti-Republican Legislature shall be chosen this fall and shall proceed, immediately after convening, to stop all the steals and cut off all the extravagances.

As to preventing the people from learning that there is a deficit, that it is an ugly one, and that it will sooner or later produce no end of embarrassment, both for the state and its creditors, that is simply impossible. The facts are too plain. The ordinarily intelligent man has but to take up the reports of the state treasurer and auditor general and glance for a moment at the figures to satisfy himself as to the melancholy and disgraceful truth. Each year, for the four years last past, the appropriations have exceeded the estimated expenditures, and the actual expenditures have been greater than the estimated income by from two to four millions of dollars. For the year 1898 the treasurer's estimate of income, leaving the sinking fund out of consideration, was $11,191,628, while he found that, in going over the 1897 appropriation bills and adding to their totals the overdue payments on previous appropriations, there would be needed during 1898, again omitting the sinking fund items, the enormous sum of $17,346,823. That sort of financiering, continued for a few years, would bankrupt even a Standard Oil trust.

Corruption and waste have been conspicuous in Pennsylvania state governmental matters for very many years, but it was not until Beaver's administration began, in 1887, that the looters got things down fine and began stealing and squandering by wholesale. Undoubtedly there were moneys unnecessarily expended from 1883 to 1886 inclusive under Pattison, but the total expenditures were nevertheless comparatively modest. The following, taken from the reports of the auditor general, show the total expenditures during that period on current account—that is, less interest, loans redeemed and United States bonds purchased:

1883	$4,336,976
1884	4,383,515
1885	5,068,782
1886	4,367,751
Total	$18,157,024
Average each year	$4,539,256

During the same period there were state loans redeemed, including the premiums paid thereon, aggregating $3,290,427, and United States bonds purchased under the Humes' act amounting to $5,305,814. These items are not included in the above total.

As an exhibit of how the machine has learned to get away with the taxpayers' money since then, the following exhibit of the yearly expenditures under Hastings, added to the actual surplus left over from 1894 in the general fund, and the deficit that will show at the close of 1898 will be found edifying:

The 1894 surplus	$3,807,747
The 1895 actual expenditures	13,402,962
The 1896 actual expenditures	11,004,517
The 1897 actual expenditures	12,768,515
The 1898 estimated exp	17,073,452
The probable deficit	2,762,834
Total	$60,820,027
Average per year 1895-98	$15,205,006
Average per year 1893-96	4,539,256

So that the Hastings administration has cost the state more than ten and one-half millions of dollars each year over and above the yearly cost of the first Pattison administration.

Again, I say, financiering of that sort would quickly bankrupt even a Standard Oil trust. What are they going to do about it? They don't know themselves. And, except for the disastrous effect it is apt to have upon the prospects of Republican success in November, when the facts become generally known, as they certainly will be, they don't care much. They are just now most concerned regarding the threat of certain school districts to test the state's right to hold moneys that have been appropriated to their use and that are due under the terms of the law. If that test should be made and the decision be against the state, it would not be surprising to see the treasury issuing orders at no distant day in payment of salaries and other current expenses. Of course, if that result can be avoided, it will be, and in the hope of avoiding it the treasury officials are busily engaged in devising schemes to get more money out of the corporations as tax on their capital stock, etc. This will be done by raising the assessments as made in the auditor general's department, and if that plan will not work, then they will be prepared with a bill, to accomplish it, which they will urge upon the legislature next winter. If that legislature is an anti-machine body, as is now hoped, it will address itself rather to lopping off expenditures than to devising new tax schemes.

It is really amusing that "Boss" Martin should be lauded as a reformer.

What Wanamaker says and what Swallow says all goes to prove that Jenks should be elected.

All the "Pluck me store" proprietors in the field are candidates on the Republican ticket. There are Thropp in the Bedford and Woodin in the Columbia district running for congress as Republicans.

The Philadelphia Times says that two influential Democratic papers are out for Swallow. One of them is a Populist paper and the other a side organ in a county where there were but 1,105 Democratic voters in 1896. A larger, brainier and in every way better Democratic paper in the same county is straight for the ticket. The voters are in the same boat.

QUAYISM IN FIGURES.

How Four Years of Machine Rule Converted a Real Surplus of Nearly Four Millions Into a Real Deficiency of Nearly Three Millions--The Figures From the Records That Support Mr. Jenks' Charge That the State Treasury Is Bankrupt.

Mr. Jenks has charged, upon the stump, that the state treasury is bankrupt and the astounding fact has not been and cannot be denied. Here are the figures, from the official records of the machine state treasurers, that prove it:

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

1895	$11,746,411
1896	12,265,756
1897	12,475,070
1898	11,191,628
Total	$47,678,865

GENERAL FUND PAYMENT.

1895	$13,402,962
1896	11,004,517
1897	12,768,515
1898	17,073,452
Total	$54,249,446

The figures for 1898 are the official estimates of the state treasurer. He calculates the probable receipts, and he puts down the actual obligations. By the end of the year, therefore, if all the obligations are in the meanwhile met, the state will have expended, during the four years of Governor Hastings' administration, $6,570,581 more than its income.

But there was a real balance left over from Governor Pattison's last year, 1894.

Auditor General Gregg (Republican) spoke of that balance in his annual report for that year as follows: After noting that the nominal balance was $5,014,942, he said: "Of the amount paid into the state treasury (as personal property tax) there remains to be paid back to the counties $1,273,578.09. This should properly be deducted from the reported balance, in order to ascertain the real, which deduction being made, would show a real balance of $3,807,747.62.

"While we may point with pride to the existence of this large balance, it must not be too readily assumed that it will prove an unmixed blessing. Its very existence will invite applications for its appropriation to purposes neither necessary nor deserving. The revenues of the state are at present ample to meet its expenses if economically applied."

And then this Republican auditor went on to recommend the appropriation of the surplus "to some needed public use, whose benefits should be enjoyed by the entire people, without placing upon the commonwealth an annual charge therefor."

Inheriting this "real surplus" of $3,807,747 from its predecessor, and expending in four years $6,570,581 in excess of its income, the Hastings administration has exhausted the surplus and left the state $2,762,834 in the hole. With "money to burn," so to speak, four years ago, the treasury now has, if its debts were paid, nearly $3,000,000 less than nothing.

This is Quayism fittingly illustrated in figures.

STATE REFORM.

Democrats No Eleventh Hour Converts to the Doctrine -- Pertinent Extracts From Their State Platforms.

The Democratic party is no eleventh hour convert to state reform. For years it has been presenting the ugly facts and urging amendment. Whenever it has had opportunity it has loyally redeemed its pledges, to the full limit of its power. The following will be interesting reading in this connection:

In 1874 the Democrats of the state in their platform denounced the Republicans for fostering corporations to the detriment and injury of the great agricultural interest; for having introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of the state government and among the state officials generally, and for having failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted. They demanded a greater economy and the lopping off of every needless expense.

In 1882 the Democrats elected their state ticket and secured a majority in the house on a platform devoted to state issues and condemning Republican theft and reckless expenditure.

In 1885 the party thus said: "The long continued abuses and spoliations of the state treasury and the defiance of laws by its management make essential a radical reform so that large sums shall not be accumulated by taxation of the people to be distributed among the favored depositories of the state."

The convention of 1887 denounced the Republican legislature for "its failure to pass the state revenue bill, which was urged by nearly all the people in the commonwealth and which, by its failure, made the people pay a million of dollars annually that should and would have been paid by corporations." It denounced, also, "the failure of the administration to attempt any correction of the wrong doing or exposure of the fraud or criminal neglect, as confessing the supremacy of ring rule in Pennsylvania."

The convention of 1890 again urged reform, condemned the Bardsley steal, and, following the election of the Democratic governor, Robert E. Pattison, the monies stolen by the said Bardsley and others were restored to the state treasury.

A Rallying Cry Everywhere.

All along the northern tier of counties, throughout the oil regions and in the iron manufacturing districts the name of the Democratic candidate for governor is a talisman to conjure with, a rallying cry for multitudes of honest men who stand stoutly together for honest politics. The western Pennsylvania Democrats and independents are flocking to the standard of George A. Jenks because they see in his candidacy an assurance of deliverance of the state from the clutches of unclean hands that have grasped power only for plunder and personal advantage. Wherever intelligent public opinion finds expression throughout the state there is ready and ample concession of Mr. Jenks' fitness for the office of governor, and especially at this juncture, when there is need for a stern executive hand at Harrisburg to restore old landmarks of honest state administration.—Philadelphia Record.

A LOCAL Disease
A Climatic Affection
Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.
Get a well-known SPECIFIC
Ely's Cream Balm
It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, no Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons ot all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Need not Wear Uniforms.

There has been much discussion over the question as to whether a volunteer on furlough must wear his uniform. The question is settled by Major and Quartermaster McCauley, who was approached on the subject by Rev. Dr. Duhring, of the Philadelphia Relief Committee, as will appear from the following taken from the Philadelphia *Call*:

"Dr. Duhring found that many of the men on furlough could get employment if they could discard their shabby uniforms, and he pointed this out to Major McCauley and asked him for a ruling on the regulations. It was given when the Major wrote to Dr. Duhring, saying that officers and men on furlough could wear either their uniforms or civilian clothes as they pleased. This ruling will enable those of the returned soldiers who are employed as salesmen to go to work immediately, and will purmit mechanics to put on their working clothes without fear of arrest.

Facts About our Calendar.

There are some curious facts about our calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every twenty years. October always begins on the same day of the weed as January, April as July, September as December. February, March and November begin on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other, and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year, when comparison is made between days before and after February 29.

It is stated that one of the heaviest apple dealers in the United States, who has just completed a tour of inspection reaching from Maine to Oregon,states that there will be more apples in the United States and Canada than there will be market for, and that the coming year will be the hardest one for apple dealers in their recent history. Every State has more or less fruit, while Nova Scotia and Canada will have a crop much like the one in this State two years ago. When all the fruit is harvested and put on sale in the market, it will make a show that will astonish commission men.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Pills

HUMPHREYS'
WITCH HAZEL
OIL
CURES
Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects
Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.
For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.
Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.
3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect August 1st, 1898.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	EAST.			
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 35	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	6 43	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	10 32	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 38	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 14	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 44
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 54	3 01	11 04	7 06
Beach Haven	7 23	3 07	....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 01	3 13	.....	7 18
Shickshinny	8 14	3 24	11 30	7 37
Hunlock's	8 27	3 34	.....	7 48
Nanticoke	8 35	3 42	11 45	7 56
Avondale	8 40	3 46	.....	8 04
Plymouth	8 45	3 51	11 52	8 06
Plymouth Junction	8 50	3 55	.....	8 11
Kingston	8 57	4 02	12 10	8 18
Bennett	9 00	4 06	.....	8 21
Forty Fort	9 03	4 10	.....	8 24
Wyoming	9 08	4 16	12 08	8 28
West Pittston	9 12	4 21	.....	8 32
Susquehanna Ave	9 15	4 24	12 14	8 36
Pittston	9 19	4 29	12 17	8 40
Duryea	9 23	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 26	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 33	4 45	....	8 57
Bellevue	9 38	4 50	....	9 07
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 35	9 02
STATIONS.	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
	WEST.			
SCRANTON	6 00	10 05	1 55	5 40
Bellevue	6 05	....	....	....
Taylor	6 10	10 15	2 03	5 50
Lackawanna	6 18	10 23	2 10	5 58
Duryea	6 22	10 26	2 13	6 02
Pittston	6 28	10 41	2 17	6 06
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 35	2 20	6 10
West Pittston	6 36	10 39	2 24	6 14
Wyoming	6 41	10 44	2 29	6 19
Forty Fort	6 46	....	....	....
Bennett	6 50	10 52	2 36	6 30
Kingston	6 56	10 56	2 42	6 36
Plymouth Junction	7 00	....	2 47	....
Plymouth	7 04	11 05	2 52	6 43
Avondale	7 09	..	2 57	6 47
Nanticoke	7 14	11 13	3 04	6 60
Hunlock's	7 20	11 19	3 10	6 58
Shickshinny	7 31	11 30	3 24	7 10
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 43	3 35	7 25
Beach Haven	7 53	11 48	3 42	7 32
Berwick	8 00	11 54	3 49	7 38
Briarcreek	8 06	....	3 55	....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 04	3 59	7 49
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 09	4 04	7 53
Espy	8 21	12 15	4 11	8 00
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 22	4 17	8 07
Rupert	8 34	12 27	4 23	8 13
Catawissa	8 40	12 32	4 28	8 18
Danville	8 55	12 47	4 42	8 34
Cmulasky	....	....	4 49	....
Cameron	9 00	12 57	4 54	8 46
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 00
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE.				B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.	—NORTH LEAVE			
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsb'g.	8.34	2.40	6.45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	P. & N.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.02	11.37	6.24	2.08	"Main st.	8.39	2.45	6.50	
6.55	11.27	6.12	1.50	Paper Mill.	8.48	2.54	7.01	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	Light St.	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.40	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville.	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.00	Forks	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	Zaner's	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	Stillwater	9.20	3.30	7.33	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.3	Benton	9.30	3.40	7.45	8.30
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.10	Edson's	9.34	3.44	7.47	8.40
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.05	Cole's Crk.	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	Laubach	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.48	10.23	5.03	11.48	Central	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jap. City	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
LEAVE					ARRIVE			

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place.
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
9-15-1tu.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98

Scranton (D & H) lv	A.M. $ 6 45	A.M. $ 9 3	P.M. $ 2 18	P.M. $ 4 27
Pittston " "	7 08	10 08	2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre...lv	A.M. $ 7 30	A.M. $10 15	P.M. $ 3 12	P.M. $ 6 00
Plymth Ferry "	† 7 38	10 20	† 3 21	† 6 08
Nanticoke..... "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen.. "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck.....ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville.....lv	A.M. $ 6 00	A.M. $	P.M. $12 35	P.M. $
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 20	11 25	2 30	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 24	2 28	6 31
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 37
Nescopeck.....ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 56
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M. $ 8 24	A.M. $11 10	P.M. $ 4 10	P.M. $ 7 06
Creasy..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 0
Espy Ferry..... "	† 8 43	Rock	† 4 25	7 1
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 2
Catawissa.....ar	8 55	P.M. 12 20	4 36	
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	12 20	4 56	
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury.....lv	A.M. $ 9 45	P.M. $ 1 10	P.M. $ 5 45	P.M. $ 9 25
Lewisburg....ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 13	9 50
Williamsport.. "	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven.... "	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo ..... "	A.M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane..... "	.....	9 05	.....	.....
Lock Haven...lv	P.M. $12 10	P.M. $3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Phillipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "	5 07	9 00	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury.....lv	A.M. † 9 50	P.M. $ 1 55	P.M. † 5 25	P.M. $ 8 26
Harrisburg....ar	11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 05
Philadelphia..ar	P.M. $ 3 00	P.M. † 6 33	P.M. †10 20	A.M. † 4 20
Baltimore..... "	3 11	6 00	9 43	6 36
Washington.... "	4 10	† 7 15	†10 55	7 40
Sunbury lv	A.M. $10 05	P.M. $ 2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc ar	P.M. 12 05	$ 4 28	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg..... lv	A.M. † 11 45	P.M. 12 50	P.M. † 7 30	P.M. $10 30
Pittsburg.....ar	P.M. † 6 55	11 30	A.M. † 2 00	A.M. † 5 20

$ Weekdays. Daily. † Flag station

Pittsburg.....lv	P.M. † 8 10	P.M. † 2 10	P.M. † 3 20	A.M. † 8 00
Harrisburg....ar	A.M. † 3 30	A.M. † 3 30	†10 00	P.M. † 3 10
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	A.M.	... .	A.M. † 8 00
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	P.M. † 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
Washington....lv	P.M. †10 40	A.M.	A.M. † 7 50	A.M. †10 50
Baltimore..... "	111 50	† 4 25	† 8 50	112 00
Philadelphia... "	111 20	† 4 30	† 8 30	112 23
Harrisburg..... lv	A.M. † 3 35	A.M. † 8 05	A.M. †11 40	P.M. † 4 00
Sunbury.....ar	† 5 05	† 9 40	1 10	† 5 40
Pittsburg.....lv	P.M. † 1 00	.....	A.M. † 3 30	A.M. † 8 99
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 45
Erie..... lv	P.M. † 4 30	A.M.	A.M.	P.M. .....
Kane..... "	7 55	.....	† 6 25	.....
Renovo..... "	11 16	† 6 40	10 30	
Lock Haven.... "	11 55	† 7 33	11 25	† 3 00
Williamsport.. "	A.M. 12 50	P.M. † 8 30	P.M. †12 15	4 06
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 30
Sunbury.....lv	A.M. † 6 10	P.M. $ 9 55	P.M. † 2 00	P.M. † 5 4
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 6
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 2
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 3
Espy Ferry..... "	Hock	†10 47	2 47	† 6 3
Creasy..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 4
Nescopeck ....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 5
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M.	A.M. †11 10	P.M. †4 15	P.M. † 7 05
Rock Glen..... ar	† 7 39	11 35	4 40	† 7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 46
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P.M. 12 18	5 18	8 08
Pottsville ..... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	....
Nescopeck..... lv	A.M. † 8 07	A.M. †11 10	P.M. † 3 10	P.M. † 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry "	9 05	P.M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston (D & H) ar	A.M. † 9 41	P.M. †12 49	P.M. † 4 52	P.M. † 8 36
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 0

† Weekdays. ‖ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R. through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.30, 7.55, 11.36 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.30, 7.55 11.36 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 a. m. 1.38, 5.30, 6.20.

ATLANTI

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.
of Jefferson county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,
of Lehigh county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PATRICK DELACEY,
of Lackawanna.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM TRICKETT,
of Cumberland.
C. M. BOWER,
of Centre.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
JERRY N. WEILER,
of Carbon.
F. P. IAMS.
of Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
RUFUS K. POLK,
Of Montour County.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
J. HENRY COCHRAN,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE, 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM CHRISMAN,
Of Bloomsburg.
W. T. CREASY,
Of Catawissa.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BOYD TRESCOTT,
Of Millville.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

The accusation is made that Abner McKinley, the brother of the President, has made $300,000 out of army contracts obtained at the War Department, and Mark Hanna $2,000,000 on coal contracts with the Government since the war broke out. It is not stated whether or not transactions of this kind will be looked into by the President's investigating board. —*Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger.*

Oh, these discontented people! How they annoy us plutocrats. The moment we begin to get our great "graft" well started they begin to howl. What if we did sell the Government paper shoes, wormy hardtack, and rotten meat? Did we not make millions of profit therefrom? If the people and soldiers are not to be plundered, for what reason do we exist? If a trust hasn't the right to starve and sacrifice an army corps in order to gain "coin," pray what good does our cinch at Washington do us? —*Elsberry (Mo.) News.*

If we had a Democratic President with this war scandal on his hands, every Republican howler in the country would cry out for vengeance, impeachment, criminal proceedings and all the rest of it. It makes a vast deal of difference whose ox is gored. Your true Republican believes that the G. O. P. can do no wrong. Like the privilege of kings, he believes that the Republican party rules by divine right. That is the reason that the incorrigible Republican generally lets somebody else do his thinking for him. He generally has to.—*National Intelligence.*

If, as the administration defenders say: "All this talk about the army disgrace is made by Democrats for political effect," we suggest that they read the following editorial taken from the Elmira (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser* of September 21, 1898. The same day that Griggs made his speech defending the administration war record.

The *Advertiser* is one of the staunchest Republican papers in the State of New York. It says:

"Secretary Alger is in the anomalous situation of cabinet officer scouring the country to collect evidence for a defense before the investigating committee. His course is humiliating on his part and mortifying to the whole country."

What They Must Defend.

"The Republican party itself has nothing to defend or explain. It will only be held accountable for the iniquities of the last legislature when it sees fit to endorse them and accept them as its own acts."

Thus says the Philadelphia *Press* in an article criticising Chairman Elkin because of the Chairman's "apology for and defense of the record of the last legislature." Why should he not defend it? The Republican convention was silent as to that record, and "silence gives consent." To all intents and purposes the Republican party, as a party, is responsible for and stands by that record, and Chairman Elkin is doing no more than his duty as the party's chairman in entering upon its defense. It is true that his defense is vain. The culprit is already condemned. All the explanations he can make will not alter the facts and the facts convict. Nevertheless, however feebly he may perform it, his duty, as the official head of the party, is to try to make the people believe that wrong is right—for that is what the party sought to do by ignoring the state issue in its convention; what Mr. Stone is trying in his speeches; what the *Press* itself attempts when it assumes that the legislature of 1897 is the sole cause of the public's complaint against its party.

The legislature of 1895 was as bad, in some respects worse, than that of 1897. It was the legislature of 1895 that perpetrated the Bank Department swindle, that swelled the Agricultural Department appropriation from $26,600 to $123.000, that appropriated $45,000 to the fish commission (the legislature of 1897 was afraid to vote any money for this purpose), that run up the cost of legislative session from $544,000 (the figures of 1893) to $601,871. The legislature of 1895 swelled the number of legislative employes to precisely the same number that trod on one another's heels in 1897. Its extravagance was almost equal to that of 1897. To permit it, they largely cut down the allowance to the insane and penitentiaries. The total executive expense, under the appropriation act of 1893, was $552,659. In 1895 it was $1,369,816. How much worse could the 1897 legislature have done than that? The fact is it did not, in this particular, do so bad.

The *Press* view that the Republican party has nothing to defend or explain, other than the 1897 legislature, is not borne out by the records, but briefly quoted from. No legislature has sat for at least fifteen years whose record does not need both explanation and defense and every one of them was Republican.

To Workingmen.

Workingmen of Pennsylvania, you who cannot clothe your wives and children decently, you who cannot give them sufficient nourishing food, you who cannot earn enough to pay rent or taxes because of the monopoly rule and extravagant legislators and speculating state officials, what think you of this:—The state with money exploited from your hard labor pays for the picture of a skunk to illstrate the report of a State College the sum of $707,00; for the picture of a blue bird, $757,25; for the picture of an old crow, $669,98; for the picture of a sparrow-hawk, $791,92; for the picture of a flicker, $741,89. The state also paid $3,500 for pictures advertising the private business of a brownstone company. All this useless outlay to publish a book you will never see and which would do you no possible good were you to read it from cover to cover. Are you so lost to your rights, to your sense of manhood, to the duty you owe to your wives and children that you will not resent this robbery? Remember that this extravagance was ordered by the minions of Quay in the legislature and that more and worse is promised if you elect Quay's man—William A. Stone, who is pledged to do Quay's bidding.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

The Stone will be so heavy
And the Swallows will not fly
When Jenks is chosen Governor
At the election bye and bye.

—Oh yes, white sugar often comes done up brown.

—If predictions are to be relied on we will have a cold winter.

—There are costumes called "fetching" because they bring remarks.

—Imported singers exchange foreign notes for hard American cash.

—Life would be more enjoyable if common sense was more common.

—The man with the big pumpkin will be very much in evidence next week.

—Should nice weather prevail the town will be thronged with visitors next week.

—Public discussion shows a consensus of opinion that Columbia will give an old time Democratic majority this fall.

—About one thousand people witnessed the downfall of the Normal boys by Dickinson College Saturday afternoon.

Muster out the War Taxes.

It rs now manifest that the special taxes leaied by the War-Revenue bill were needlessly burdensome. The people were called upon to furnish at least $100,000,000 more money per year than was really required to prosecute the war to a finish, just as they were called upon to furnish at least 100,000 more men than were needed, or ever likely to be needed, for the same purpose.

Not satisfied with raising $200,000,000 by a special bond issue, the Administration forced through Congress a bill putting taxes on nearly everything in sight, from patent medicines to bank checks and from express packages to telegrams. The American people, with the same marvellous patience they have shown in bearing every burden and sacrifice, however mistakenly imposed upon them, uncomplainingly submitted to this complicated and annoying system of internal taxation.

It is now known that the collections under the War-Revenue bill will surely yield $140,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year. That sum, added to the $200,000,000 derived from the bond issue, will bring the extraordinary revenue of the Treasury for war purposes up to $340,000,000. It is also known now that the total cost of the war up to the end of the current fiscal year will not exceed $325,000,000. Still further, it is known that the increasing volume of imports is likely to increase the ordinary revenue of the Government, derived under under the old laws, by about $5,000,000 within the same period.

In short, the financial prospect before the country is that, unless the superfluous war taxes are repealed, there will be an enormous Treasury surplus on June 30, 1899, which the country has no use for.

These special war taxes should be repealed. They were imposed under conditions that have ceased to exist. They are yielding at least $140,000,000 a year of unnecessary revenue. They are taking just about $400,000 a day out of the pockets of the people needlessly and for no purpose whatever except to pile up a huge surplus, in the Treasury which will be a menance to the financial and commercial welfare of the country.

These war taxes will continue to be collected month after month, year after year, until they are modified or repealed altogether.

Muster out the unnecessary war taxes as well as the unnecessary warriors!—*World.*

A supposed gang of tramps played havoc at West Milton on Sunday night last when they set fire to a barn belonging to John Leisar. So rapidly did the hungry flames spread that before succor reached the scene three other barn buildings were leveled to the ground. The other losers are Henry Ernst, Lincoln Schreck and John Bennage. Several knights of the road were noticed in the vicinity of the fire Sunday afternoon.

Catarrh Cured

Fullness in the Head and Ringing in the Ears

Better in Every Way Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I had no cessation of the suffering caused by catarrh. I had a sense of fullness in the head and ringing in my ears. One of my nostrils was tightly closed so I could not breathe through it, and I could not clear my head. I tried several catarrh cures, but failed to get relief. Seeing accounts of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla I determined to give it a fair trial. After taking a few bottles I was satisfied it had effected a cure, for the catarrh no longer troubled me a particle and I felt better in every way than for years. I am now able to do a hard day's work on the farm." ALFRED E. YINST, Hoernerstown, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE DEVELOPMENT
of Bloomsburg, notwithstanding the late financial and business depression.
HAS BEEN PHENOMINAL.
Its permanence and prosperity are now assured.

The Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company now offers for sale the most desirable lots for residences and business purposes to be had in this town, at moderate prices and upon easy terms.

A SMALL PAYMENT
down and small monthly payments thereafter will secure a lot.

Those purchasers desiring to build, and own their own homes the company will assist by advancing the money there on.

WHY PAY RENT
when you can own your own home?

Factory Sites Given Away.

Maps of the town and our plotted property furnished on application.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company.
J. S. WOODS, Sales Agent. 10-6-6mos.
N. U. FUNK, Secretary.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

AT

The New Fall Suits and Overcoats at this store beat all records for style and price—marvels in beauty and style.

MEN'S SUITS	BOYS' SUITS	Children's Vestee Suits
—AT—	FROM	FROM
$4.75	$2.50	$1.48
Will Surprise You.	Will Astonish You	That Will Please You.

AT THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

—SALE OF—

Black Dress Goods.

We will put on sale Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, sharp, and will sell until the store closes Saturday evening, October 15th, the largest and best assorted lot of Black Goods that has ever been shown in Bloomsburg.

You will find them displayed throughout the center of our store, with the price on each piece, or you can look at them yourself, if there is no clerk idle.

All-Wool Serges, 36 in. wide, 25c; Imported Serges, 50 in.wide, 49, 69 and 98c the yard; All-Wool Henrietta, 38 in. wide, at 29c; 45 in. wide, 49, 79, 98c and $1.29 per yard.

Poplin, 42 in. wide, 79 and 98c the yard.

Bengaline, 89c, worth $1.00. Seven different styles in Crepon effects at 49c the yard. Goods we can't replace for less than 75c. the yd. Special value in Crepon. Two pieces at 98c, one piece at $1.29 and one at $1.49 the yard.

Cheviot, the newest thing for tailor-made suits. 38 in. wide, at 44c, worth 50c a yard; 79c worth $1.00 a yard; 98c worth $1.25 a yard. French Cords, 42 in. wide, 79c, worth $1.00; $1, worth $1.25 a yard. Mohair, from 29c to $1.29 a yard.

Silk Warp Henrietta, at prices to tempt you.

Figured Mohairs, Figured Henrietta, Striped Mohair, Striped Henrietta, Broadcloths, and almost any weave you can think of, we can show you.

If you need a Black Dress this season, we can save you money, if you pay us a visit during this sale.

Our Cloak Department has never been so crowded with pretty Coats for Ladies. And our Children's and Misses' Coats we can positively say we have never shown such a line of neat, stylish garments, and we have never sold them at as low prices. We buy our Collarettes from the most reliable house in New York, and our customers are surprised at the prices. $1.79 each up to $12.00.

Our special offer on Shoes will end October 8. You cannot afford to miss this.

F. P. Pursel.

William Grady was run over and killed by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Ashland last Thursday morning. He was twenty years of age and was the only support of a widowed mother. He had been in Bloomsburg only a few days before his death.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of J. M. C. Ranck, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to pass upon the first and partial account of Charles W. Dowson, executor of the last will and testament of J. M. C. Ranck, late of Scott township deceased, and report thereupon, will sit at his office, Room No. 4, Lockard Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. on Friday, October 28th, at ten o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must attend.

W. H. MAGILL, Auditor.
10-6-1t.

VOTE FOR
H. A. M'KILLIP
—FOR—
State Legislature.
advt—9-29-3t

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Mrs. Clark Deitrich, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Moro Kester and Mrs. Que Kester spent Sunday with friends in Millville.

W. H. Woodin, Republican candidate for Congress, spent two days in town this week.

Ex-County Commissioner Ezra Stevens, of Sugarloaf township, was in town on Tuesday.

Charles Casey, son of the late John B. Casey has begun a three years apprenticeship in this office.

Mrs. B. A. Gidding is visiting her parents in Mt. Carmel. She is accompanied by Mrs. J. M. Gidding.

E. Caldwell, and Miss Mattie Caldwell returned last week from an extended visit with Massachusetts friends.

Robert Hartman and bride have arrived from their wedding tour and are at present occupying rooms at the Exchange Hotel.

Geo. Aurand, of Bloomsburg, was in town Saturday, trying to negotiate for the purchase of the Millville Hotel.—"Tablet."

Harry Gruver and John Earhart, representing the Rescue and Friendship Fire Companies of town, attended the Firemen's Convention at Lebanon this week.

George LeDally, representative of a large installment house of Lincoln, Neb. spent Monday and Tuesday in town. This was his first visit to town in eight years. Before that time he spent several weeks here each year. He says Bloomsburg's stride during the past few years is almost incomprehensible.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

William Dennis has put out a new barber sign.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

Three noted evangelists, Trumbauer, Stewart and Whestler are conducting nightly evangelistic meetings at the Mission.

Card board is cutting a big figure in this campaign, every available tree and board along the road being covered with candidates' cards.

$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from $200 upwards. For particulars inquire of
A. N. YOST.

By the breaking of a scaffold at the Normal School boiler house Friday afternoon John Gorrey was thrown to the ground and severely injured.

Owing to the constantly increasing number of subscribers the Telephone Company have put an extra cross arm with eight additional wires on their poles on Main street.

John Lee, of Millville, has gone to Philadelphia to have an operation performed for appendicitis. He has been in a critical condition for some time past.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P. O Pharmacist

Telephone No 1074

Miles Smith has moved from Iron street to East street, in the Hess house.

The Nescopeck High Schoool defeated a pick nine of school boys at Athletic Park Saturday afternoon by the score of 19 to 17.

A new directory, containing all the names and numbers of subscribers of the local telaphone exchange has jnst been printed at this office.

See the swell business suits which we are selling at from $4.89 to $10. See the handsome black clay worsted at $6.50 to $18.00. Louis Gross clothier.

Don't forget the lunch supper at the Parish House to-night from five to ten. Cold ham, savory meat, Saratoga potatoes, cabbage, baked beans and hot soda biscuit. Price 15 cents, dessert extra.

Jenks and Sowden, Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, will speak in Benton on Friday afternoon. Other candidates will also be there. There will be a big rally. Don't miss it.

The vacancy in the Methodist church at Milton caused by the death of Rev. W. G. Ferguson, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. S. B. Evans of Mifflinburg.

Louis Gross just returned from New York, Phila. and Rochester. He has bought the newest and most beautiful fall goods, bought by the power of spot cash from the leading manufacturers of the country.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. D. Smith, who was called to New York by the sudden death of his brother, Dr. James B. Neal delivered a missionary address in the Baptist Church Sunday morning.

A special train will leave here for Benton on Friday at one o'clock. The fare is only 50 cents for the round trip. The Bloom Band will go along, and there will be a big crowd. Take a half day off and be one of the crowd.

A regular meeting of the School Board was held in the High School Building Friday evening. Orders were drawn for the teachers and janitors salary. Principal Sterner's monthly report showed an enrollment of 1137.

The Musical College, at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is now in session, and will continue without vacation until the holidays, giving young people an opportunity of attending a term of six weeks or more at a trifling expense, and can be admitted at any time. For catalogues and information address Henry B. Moyer. (9-15-4t

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Oct. 18, 1898: Mr. Albert Arbogast, Mr. L. B. Lockett, Mrs. Etta Crawford, Mrs. Thomas McVeigh, Mr. Wm. Rohn. Cards Mr. W. F. Slater.
Persons calling for the above letters will please say that they were advertised Oct. 6, 1898.
O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

The Associate Society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia is maintaining its hospital at Camp Meade. Patients too ill to be moved to the city hospital are taken there. Its capacity to receive all these cases is inadequate because of the Society's inability to secure experienced women nurses for the nominal sum of sixteen dollars per month. Nurses willing to make the sacrifice and to engage in this laudable work will kindly apply by letter or report to "The Committee on Nurses," 1501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Funds are needed to meet the increasing demands made upon the Society.

We have plenty of farce comedies, and good ones too, but the best one appears here when Harry C. Gibson presents his musical farce comedy, "A Jolly Irishman" at the Grand Opera House, Saturday evening, Oct. 8. We can heartily congratulate Mr. Gibson on his success as an actor. When last seen here he was playing the star part in Irish Aristocracy, supported by the comedian Sam Ryan. Irish Aristocracy is certainly a very funny farce comedy, but "A Jolly Irishman" is an irresistible laugh throughout the play. All the specialties are new and novel, and every member of the company deserve great credit for the manner in which they play their respective parts.

In Honor of the Twelfth.

The members of the Williamsport Wheel Club have inaugurated a movement for the raising of funds with which to erect a monument in honor of the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to the memory of the members who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country during the recent war between the United States and Spain.

From Porto Rico.

In a letter to a friend in town this week, Wilbur Fisher, a former employe of the local Telephone Exchange, who joined the Volunteer Engineer Corps, says, among other things:

"As I am writing this letter, the rain is coming down in torrents, accompanied by a hard wind. The residents here say it is the equinoctial storm. The water comes right through our tents.

Charley Stohner has been on stable duty for the last week or two, he and two other men from our company are taking care of 12 horses that belong to the Colonel and the staff. The other fellows did not let him do much and he had a good, dry place to sleep; he never had to go out in the rain. One of the fellows just came up after the doctor for him. They are going to let him stay where he is, it is much drier than the hospital tent, and the fellows with him will take good care of him. I think I will be sent down to do the work soon, and then I will look after him myself. A man has to be as good as dead before they will discharge or furlough him at this end. I have been sick a great deal lately. In this climate you cannot tell an hour before how you will be the next. I see men one day well and hearty, and the next day they are in the hospital.

There was quite an alarm here two weeks ago about yellow fever, and we, as well as the other troops, were quarantined for ten days.

We are getting better food the last week than we got before, thanks to the Red Cross.

I would like to give you a description of this place and of the people, but am not allowed outside of the lines. Our camp is situated about one mile from Ponce, on a side hill, facing the bay and a part of Ponce. We can see the harbor and can see miles out at sea.

Our regiment had charge of 11 funerals this week. Some of them were from Wisconsin, Illinois, and two from Pennsylvania.

Fruit is sold here at the following prices. Oranges, two for a cent, bananas, ½c. each, cocoanuts, 2½c. each, lemons, 3 for 1c., pomgrades, ½c., mangoes (a fruit about the size of a goose egg), 2 for 1c. There are lots of other fruit, but I don't know the names. Flour sells for $9 and $10 per barrel, Irish potatoes, $3 per bushel.

The principal products are sugar, molasses and coffee. All around us are cane fields, it looks something like a corn stalk, only it is thicker and higher. The natives about live on sugar cane. Every day in going to the bay to swim we pass through cane fields, and every man jumps out and gets a long piece of cane to chew on. We are taken to the bay every day to bathe. I gathered some beautiful shells along the shore, and will bring them to Bloomsburg when I come home.

Uncle Samuel is not a very prompt paymaster, we have not had any pay for two months. The only money we can get hold of, is by selling our allowance of hard tack to the natives, which brings ½ cent a piece.

The mail steamer is nearly ready to leave so I will close. I hear it rumored in camp, that we will be kept here 'till spring."

A good sized audience was present at the concert given in the Presbyterian church last Monday evening. Everybody who attended was thoroughly pleased.

The annual fair is on at Milton this week. A number of our people will attend.

Consumption

Will SCOTT'S EMULSION cure consumption? Yes and no. Will it cure every case? No. What cases will it cure then? Those in their earlier stages, especially in young people. We make no exaggerated claims, but we have positive evidence that the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in these cases results in a positive cure to a large number. In advanced cases, however, where a cure is impossible, this well-known remedy should be relied upon to prolong life surprisingly.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Just received, a handsome line of fine chinaware at L. E. Wharey's, Main street, below Market.

Families supplied with fresh oysters by H. O. Christian, Market Square.

Stop in and examine Jas. H. Mercer's line of beautifully decorated Parlor and Banquet lamps.

Nice fresh oysters by the pint, quart or gallon at H. O. Christian's.

Jammed full is the best way to express the appearance of L. E. Whary's China Bazaar. We will not attempt to describe the beauty of their stock of fine china, cut glass and porcelain. You will have to pay the store a personal visit.

H. O. Christian can supply you with large fresh oysters. Also fruits, nuts, etc.

See our stylish hats at the Star Clothing house.

Bohemian and cut glass novelties in endless varieties at L. E. Whary's.

Do not overlook the fact that the fall line of overcoats for men and boys are all new. No old goods carried over, but up to date goods at Townsend's Star Clothing Store.

If you are looking for chinaware, and can't be satisfied at L. E. Whary's, you will be very hard to please.

The spirits move some men frequently. We trust they will move you into our store to see the splendid fall offering of up to date suits, overcoats, hats, &c. Louis Gross, clothier.

It will pay you to visit the Bloomsburg Store Company's Cloak Department before making your fall purchases.

Do you want to buy a boy's clothing bargain? Then come to our store. Suits, ages 3 to 15, 79c, 98c, $1.55 and $1.47. Louis Gross.

A large and beautiful line of lamps at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The newest and latest styles in Clothing just received at Townsend's Star Clothing House.

Parlor lamps, banquet lamps, hall lamps, in fact, all kinds of the celebrated Miller lamps at Jas. H. Mercer's.

We are selling an absolutely guaranteed pure wool, fast color, Kersey overcoat. We question if you can find a coat of equal value with this for less than $11.00. Our price, $8.50. Louis Gross, clothier.

All the latest conceits in ladies' tailor made suits, by the best French, Swiss, and American makers at the Bloomsburg Store Company, Alfred McHenry, manager.

A fashionable suit this fall will be a double breasted, real worsted, silk faced to button holes at $9.75. Louis Gross, clothier.

Agency for Eagle and Columbia Graphophones at Hess Bros. Prices from $10 up.

If you want a suit or overcoat for yourself or boy, go where the good clothes come from, the store that undersells them all. The D. Lowenberg clothing store.

Columbia Graphophone records for sale at Hess Bros.

Don't forget that men's and boy's shoe department at the D. Lowenberg clothing store. It's a good place save money on shoes.

Mercer's line of Bibles and Hymn Books is complete. Call in and inspect his stock. Opposite Episcopal church.

No one ever saw such a large stock of clothing in Bloomsburg as they now have at the D. Lowenberg clothing store.

Mercer has the largest line of Hymn Books ever shown in Bloomsburg.

We are selling men's pants from 69c. and upwards. Men's suits, $3.49 and upwards. Men's overcoats, $2.95 and upwards. Men's overalls, 35c. and upwards. Louis Gross.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Turkeys and Chickens Wanted.

The Reformed Church wants Turkeys and Chickens for the dinner at the Fair. Apply to W. D. Moyer, 338 West street, Bloomsburg. 9-1-4t.

If you want lithographed bonds certificates of stock, checks, drafts diplomas, or any thing in that line the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

CLARK & SON.

OPENING OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Coats, Capes,

JACKETS AND

REEFERS.

Embracing all the newest effects for the coming season. Stylish, well made garments, and at little money. We ask your inspection of these goods. We mention three special garments.

Black Kersey Jacket, all Satin-lined, at $5.68.

Kersey Jacket, strapped back and front, all Satin-lined, at $9.50.

Plush Cape, trimmed, at $3.75.

Fur Collarettes.

All of this season's newest styles are here.

Black Collarette, Silk-lined, full sweep, at $2.44.

Black Collarette, with tabs and tail trimmed, at $4.90.

Electric Collarette, with tabs and tail trimmed, at $7.23.

Electric Seal and Grebe Collarette, with long tabs and tail trimmed, handsomely lined, at $20.00.

With many others. Come and see them.

DRESS GOODS.

You will find some extra good values in Dress Goods in our Dress Goods showing. It will pay you to come and see them.

50 inch All Wool Cheviots, 75c. a yard. Worth 85c.

50 inch Broadcloth, 85c. a yard. Worth $1.00.

43 inch All Wool Black Crepons, at $1.00 a yard.

Kid Gloves.

2 Clasp Gloves (colors on 85c. a pair.

5 hook Kid Gloves, $1.00 a pair.

2 Clasp Seal Kid (black and colors) $1.15 a pair.

Veilings.

A full line of newest effects.

Towels.

We offer you some big values in Towels this week. See them.

44 inch Mohair Brocades, 37½c. a yard.

36 inch All Wool Novelties, 37½c. a yard.

36 inch All Wool Serges, 35c. a yard.

Blankets, Comfortables

A full line. A good Cotton Blanket, good size, at 39c. a pair.

A five-pound Blanket at $1.39 a pair.

Dress Trimmings.

A full line in Braids, Jets, Pearls, Yokes, Fronts, Beaded Nets, Chiffons, &c.

H. J. CLARK & SON

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

This is our "Fair" advertisement, and when you come next week the goods will be in store.

If you want a nice Cape or Coat before the Fair, we have them.

If you want a Dress, ready made, for the Fair, we have one for you.

If you will give us a chance during Fair to fit you with a good Winter Jacket, we can make it to your advantage and profit.

Sell some produce for the cash before the Fair, and then come to us for a nice Cape, Coat, or Dress.

Black Dress Goods are now one of the most fashionable for wear.

40 Single Dress Patterns (no two alike). See them when you come to the Fair, which begins October 12th.

Our store will be open during Fair Week from 7 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., and we will have competent clerks to show you Dress Goods, Coats, Capes, Gloves, Hosiery, Etc. Bring the baby for a nice Silk Cap.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

SURPRISING TO SEE!

How fast we are selling our

New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Pretty Styles and Low Prices does it.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, from $5.00 up.

Ladies' Coats, Capes, Separate Skirts. Coats for misses and children. In this line our stock is large. Prices low.

Ladies' Fur Collarettes, from $2.00 up.

Our sales in Shoes increases daily. Ladies' Fine Shoes, from 79c. up. Gents' Fine Shoes, from 98c. up. Good Calicoes, 3c. Good Muslin, 3½c. Our stock of Underwear is complete. We handle the celebrated Leather brand Stockings for ladies, misses and boys. Corsets, for 24c. up.

Our Grocery Department is improving daily—adding new goods at better prices. Our whole stock is complete and prices always right. It will pay you to see our goods before you buy.

Bloomsburg Store Co., Limited.

Corner Main and Centre Sts. ALFRED McHENRY, M'G'R.

Uncle Sam.—"These are my Battle Axes."

The late war between the United States and Spain—as to what constituted Freedom—developed one quality in our army and navy that is above all others—reliability. They could be relied on.

So can BattleAx PLUG

and if YOU have any freedom of opinion you will not be satisfied with any other chewing tobacco.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"If at first you don't succeed," try

SAPOLIO

THE WOMAN'S WORLD

Laugh Thrice Each Day.

It has been said that we grow in face as we grow in thought, and that our faces are mirrors of our souls, but do we ever stop to think that our faces affect our souls also? And if they affect our souls they also affect our health, for health is to a greater or less extent controlled by the mind and soul.

It is a fact, as we have found out, that a woe-begone expression will drive every one away from us. Even fortune deserts us. If we sink in melancholy and indulge ourselves in our fancied or real ills of mind or body we become diseased. While on the other hand a cheerful view of life is better than medicine. A bright smile is always a winner, and its possessor can guide fate wherever she chooses.

On the other hand, if a woman sits down and broods over her own ugliness, longing for beauty, she will grow uglier and uglier every day. She should cultivate a smile and practice it frequently, no matter whether she feels like smiling or not, and laugh. It is a tonic.

Laugh methodically if you cannot laugh any other way. Make it a business to laugh three times a day no matter whether there is anything to laugh at or not. Laugh with others even if you do not see the joke. If there is no joke this fact merely makes one, and laughter being contagious every one around you feels exhilarated and more cheerful, and laughter as a duty becomes a habit, and one forgets to frown and groan and sigh. Laugh whenever seized with a desire to cry or scold.

One woman not long since cured herself of chronic ills which no doctor seemed able to reach by simply making up her mind to treat herself in this manner. Her first prescription to herself was a good hearty laugh at each meal, and the entire family circle were in league to help her. Her health improved of course, as laughter is known to aid digestion, and the return of health made her really happy, and happiness is the key note to beauty.—New York Herald.

Will Help to Preserve Sight.

Few people are aware what an excellent tonic a cold water bath is for the eyes. Not the ordinary sponge bath, with closed lids, but opening the eyes and holding them open for a minute or more in clear, cool water.

To do this, take a teacupful of water and hold it close to the eye, against the face, and open the eye in it. Open and shut two or three times to wash out the eye. Then dry with a soft towel. Never rub your eyes; it is an exceedingly injurious practice, and children should be warned against it. If your eyes are weak, put a pinch of salt in the water.

To relieve a sty, wet a compress of old linen with boiling water and lay on the sty. Repeat every few minutes several times, and do this once an hour as long as may be necessary.

Good sight is among the greatest blessings of life, and it behooves women for their own sake to take good care of their eyes. When you have nothing to do, when you are simply resting, close your eyes and let them rest also. As long as the eyes are open they are at work to greater or less extent, and oculists will tell you that the moisture of the closed lids is good for them.

Never press the eyeball, as that flattens it in time and brings on premature loss of vision. If a cinder gets in the eye, wet a flax-seed and put it in one corner of the eyelid. Close the lid and the seed will attract the cinder and bring it out. Closing the eye and anointing the edges of the lid with vaseline is another means to accomplish the same end without irritating the delicate organ.

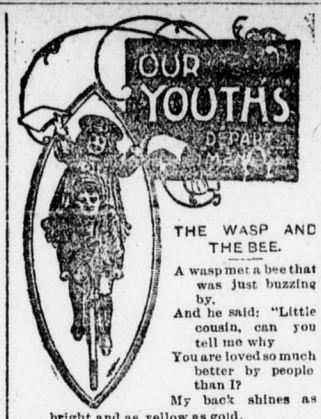
Courtesy of the Heart.

There are two distinct kinds of courtesy; one is of the heart and the other is of the head. One is the expression of genuine kindness and goodwill, while the other is merely the result of good breeding. One says "I beg your pardon" because it would be "bad form" not to do so. The other says it from the heart. Some one has said that "politeness is artificial good-nature," but a clearer thinker comes nearer the truth when he says that "good-nature is natural politeness."

Courtesy resulting from mere good breeding says and does pleasant and polite things in an exquisite manner with which the heart has nothing to do. Joab was courteous when, according to the approved custom of the time, he took Amasa by the beard to kiss him, saying: "Art thou in health, my brother?" Nevertheless, with his free hand did Joab grasp his sword and smite Amasa under the fifth rib to his death.

This cold-blooded kind of courtesy obtains to the present day, and so well is it affected that it often passes for courtesy of the heart. But it will not stand the tests that true courtesy will stand.

Courtesy of the heart makes no distinctions. It never lapses into unkindness and rudeness when talking to the lowest of one's inferiors, and it is never servile before its superiors. It is an attribute peculiarly gracious and charming in women, and they who possess it add largely to the growing beauty and sweetness and good of the world.—Harper's Bazar.



THE WASP AND THE BEE.

A wasp met a bee that was just buzzing by,
And he said: "Little cousin, can you tell me why
You are loved so much better by people than I?
My back shines as bright and as yellow as gold,
And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold;
Yet nobody likes me for that, I am told."

"Ah, friend," said the bee, "it's all very true!
But were I half as much mischief to do,
Then people would love me no better than you.
You have a fine shape and a delicate wing;
You are perfectly handsome—but, then there's one thing
They can never put up with, and that is your sting.

"My coat is quite homely and plain, as you see,
Yet nobody ever is angry with me,
Because I'm a useful and innocent bee."
From this little lesson let children beware,
For if, like the wasp, they ill-natured are,
They will never be loved, though they're ever so fair.

—H. Gartlett.

John Grant's Opportunity.

John Grant, as the "Youth's Companion" tells the story, at eighteen, had engaged himself to work in a hardware store at two dollars a week. "You can make yourself acquainted with all the details of the business, and as fast as you prove yourself capable, we will recognize your services in some way," said his employers.

After several weeks, John, who had been closely watching, observed that his employer always attended to the checking of the bills of imported foreign goods. These, he found, were in German and French. He resolutely set to work to study the bills, also commercial German and French, in which they were written.

One day a larger assortment than usual came in, much to the dismay of Mr. Williams, who exclaimed: "I don't see how I can spare the time to mark these goods!"

"Let me do it," quietly replied John.

"You?"

"Yes, sir; I think I can do it correctly."

"But these bills are in French."

"I have been studying French and German. I think I can read any bill that we have ever had.

"Well, try it and see how you make out."

Mr. Williams watched him for a while, and then said: "You seem to know what you are about. If you can do this, all right. It will relieve me more than I can tell."

John did the work so satisfactorily that, at the next importation, the bill was handed to him as a matter of course.

One day, a month later, he was called into the office and interviewed by both the active members of the firm. The senior member said: "In my forty years' experience in this business you are the first boy who has seen his opportunity and improved it. I always had to do the work until Mr. Williams came, and one reason why he became a member of the firm was because he could attend to this part of the business. We want you to take charge of the foreign goods. It is an important position; in fact, it is a matter of necessity that we have some one who can do this work. You, only, of the twenty young men we have here, saw the place and fitted yourself for it."

His pay was advanced to ten dollars a week; in five years, he received eighteen hundred dollars salary and had been sent to France and Germany. "John Grant," said his employer, "will probably become a member of the firm at thirty. He saw the opportunity, and fitted himself for it at some sacrifice; but it paid. It always pays."—Success.

Juvenile Patriots.

The little Brooklyn boy who offered his entire fortune of forty-eight cents to President McKinley to buy a warship to replace the "Maine," had a predecessor in the War of 1812. In history he is known as simply "Billy," and was only nine years old. He was the only son of a widow, and the crew of Captain Decatur's frigate "United States" had adopted him. When the "Macedonian" hove in sight, the little fellow stepped up to Commodore Decatur.

"And it please you, captain, I wish my name might be put down on the roll."

"And what for, my lad?" inquired the commander.

"So that I can draw a share of the prize money, sir," answered he.

Pleased with the spirit of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list. After the prize was taken, Decatur called up the little sailor-boy.

"Well, Bill," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her in safe, will be about two hundred dollars. What will you do with it?"

"I'll send one-half of it to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school."

Delighted with the spirit of the lad, the commodore took him under his immediate protection, and obtained for him the berth of a midshipman.—Success.

The FARM

Seeding for Timothy Meadows.

Timothy is a surface feeder, and hence the soil should be prepared so as to concentrate an abundance of plant food near the surface and to allow the roots to penetrate to as great a depth as possible. One of the most common practices is to begin at least a year before seeding to grass and put the field into some crop which will allow the land to be given a deep, late plowing, and a heavy coating of manure. If the field has been kept clean it will usually be in good condition for fall sowing, in favorable seasons. If not, it may be further enriched, fall plowed if necessary, and seeded the next spring.

Timothy is often used in reclaiming worn out native meadows and pastures, and with proper treatment very good results are obtained. It seldom yields well in pastures, however, for more than two or three years in succession, unless the land is very rich and moist. It is the best plan, therefore, to sow blue grass with the timothy, and by the time the latter is pastured out the former will have occupied the land. Sowing on native turf is usually done in early spring. The seed is sown broadcast and then the ground is gone over thoroughly with a heavy harrow. Native meadows on low, rich soil, that have become thin from continuous close cutting, may be very materially strengthened by the addition of a little timothy in this manner.

Take Good Care of Farm Tools.

During the time of use many tools have to be left in the field exposed to sun and rain for days at a time, but when not in use they should be sheltered. And later in the season, or during the winter, each tool should be examined and put in order for the coming spring. A good method to pursue is, as soon as the hurry of work is over in the fall, to inspect each tool, and, if a plow or cultivator, to scour the points, etc., tighten the nuts, put in new bolts, if necessary, and then with warm linseed oil brush over the entire implement, castings and woodwork. When spring time comes there is no guess work about the tools. They are ready every time. A farmer can do much repairing himself, if he tries, and with but few tools. A small stock of bolts and screws should be kept on hand, and a few sticks of choice timber for emergencies. The butt of that young hickory or oak cut last winter, had it been put in some dry place, would have been the thing for some of our repairs and better timber than is often found at the shops. You wanted a short whiffletree last year when you cultivated corn. Make one now and get it ironed while work is not pressing. Take it to the blacksmith when you take the teeth from the spike-toothed harrow to be sharpened and do not put it off until spring time.—J. M. Bowerman in Agriculturalist.

Best Time to Cut Timber.

A timber cut for purposes where durability is a consideration is worth from two to four times as much if cut between July 15 and Aug. 15, as the same would be if cut in January to April. If a tree is cut after the starch which enters into its chemical composition has changed to sugar, say in March, the worms, being very fond of this sweet, become destructive to the wood; but if cut in July, after the completion of the spring growth, there is no sugar in the sap or wood and they seek some more savory food.

Another reason is because if cut when the sap is rich in sugar the fermentive process changes the sugar into an acid, which is the very first stage of decay, and if decay is thus early initiated is it any wonder that posts and ties do not last as they would if cut when these conditions could not possibly exist?

Timber land cut off in from January to April will sprout and grow again, because the sap at this season of the year is rich in sugar, to reproduce the leaves, which are the lungs as well as digestive organs of vegetation, but if cut the last of July or the first half of August dies because deprived of both. This idea is valuable to those who wish to destroy certain kinds of trees or to clean up brush land.—Dr. J. F. Sanborn in Agriculturist.

Make the Hen Hunt for Food.

When the fowls are fed in a manner to save labor for the owner the flock soon ceases to pay. This is especially true when grain is put in a trough and placed where the fowls can eat at will. They will not seek food, but will keep their crops full, getting heavier every day and laying but few eggs. By keeping grain before the hens the cost of the food is also increased. Whenever one begins to save labor in that manner he demonstrates that sooner or later he will become disgusted and abandon poultry altogether. It has always been a custom to associate the hens with plenty of grain, but the use of grain depends on the season of the year. During severe cold weather when the heat must be created to combat the low temperature, grain should be an important portion of the ration, but at all times it should be given at regular hours and in connection with other foods. A hen cannot produce eggs on grain alone, except for a limited period of time, and when she has a full trough of grain always before her she will soon reach a condition when she will bring a good price in market and lay no eggs at all.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

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WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,
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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1898.

Boss Hanna has been appealed to by Mr. McKinley to save the House by the same methods he carried the Presidential election—the unlimited use of money. Hanna is now in Washington preparing to make assessments on the men who put up the boodle in '96. Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, told Mr. McKinley that unless something was done at once the Democrats would certainly elect a majority of the House. That is why Hanna was telegraphed for. If money can elect a majority of the House, Hanna is going to do it, unless the men who contributed money for him to use two years ago go back on him.

* * *

At the present rate of progress Mr. McKinley's commission will not get through investigating the War Department by the time the Presidential campaign opens. A week ago the commission was organized, and not a line of testimony has been taken; in fact, a majority of the Commission have been away from Washington nearly all of this week. They say the taking of testimony will be started next week. The kick against making the investigation secret has caused the commission to modify its original intention so far as to agree to allow representatives of the press associations to be present when testimony is being taken.

* * *

Democrats who attended the New York State Democratic Convention say that Roosevelt's defeat is assured, and that his nomination will help the Democratic candidates for Congress. They are calling "Teddy" a "dime novel candidate," a "comic valentine," a "man full of grit, nerve and wheels," and other picturesque things. The German vote will go almost solidly to the Democratic ticket, and many other Republicans will refuse to vote for a tax-dodger, as Roosevelt has acknowledged himself to be. Some of the old Blaine men will also knife him.

* * *

"Little Billy" Chandler dropped into Washington last week and gave out a somewhat remarkable interview. He began by admitting that many mistakes were made in the conduct of the war, and excused Alger, placing all the blame on the army officers who are at the head of the various bureaux of the War Department. But the most extraordinary portion of this interview was its closing paragraph, which means, if it means anything, a notice served upon Mr. McKinley's investigating commission that it must not expose mismanagement. The paragraph closes with this thinly veiled appeal to the commission not to find out anything discreditable: "The whole world looks on with wonder and admiration and recognizes the United States as again one of the great powers of the earth. Shall we refuse this position and dishonor and disgrace ourselves by demonstrating that we did not know how to make war; not even how to transport our men and supplies; to locate our camps; to subsist our armies and to take care of our sick and wounded; but have a War Department full of incompetents from head to foot? How degrading such a scandalous scheme. We should take warning from the spectacle which France now presents in the Dreyfus case." Senator Chandler's appeal to patriotism to help shield incompetent, neglectful and criminal officers is balderbash." It will not lower the country in the eyes of the world to punish the men who caused unnecessary suffering among our soldiers.

* * *

That there will be an extra session of the next Congress next Spring is the opinion of many, because it is doubtful whether it will be possible to get all necessary legislation put through during the short session of the present Congress, but it is not true that the Democratic leaders intend to try to force an extra session if they elect a majority of the next House. On the contrary, it is the desire of the Democratic leaders to avoid an extra session of Congress.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, who is now on a stumping tour, said on this subject before he left Washington: "As a matter of party politics, if we succeed in getting control of the next House, as I firmly believe we will, I hope that we may be able to avoid an extra session of Congress. An extra session would be full of danger to our party and might lose us the Presidency in 1900."

* * *

The navy conducted its side of the war in a manner so satisfactory that it is not likely that any proposition will be made in Congress to investigate the navy, but it may be set down as certain that a resolution will be offered by a Democrat and supported by all the Democrats in Congress to investigate the purchase of vessels from private individuals and corporations by the Government. It is admitted by officials that extravagant prices were paid for a number of vessels, but they say that the Government was bound to have the vessels and had to submit to the extortion of the owners. Even if this were known to be true, such an investigation would still be needed, to inform the country of the names of the men and corportations which took advantage of the necessities of the Government to rob the country.

The remains of Christopher Columbus have been exhumed at Havana and will be taken back to Spain before the island is finally evacuated by the Dons.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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JOE AND SUSIE.

There were rumors to the effect that Joe Beardsley was in love with Susie Moore, but they passed as rumors until a spelling-school was held in the little school-house at the cross-roads. Then it so happened that Joe and Susie were appointed to "choose sides," and it so happened again that they were the last two on their feet. Everybody else had gone down on the hard words, and of the two Joe was accounted the better speller. The chances were seven to three that he would spell Susie down and take the prize, but he sadly disappointed his friends. When the teacher gave out the word "tre-men-dous," Joe hesitated, colored up and glanced at Susie. Then his adherents saw resolve in his face. No young man would lose the prize at a spelling-school to a young woman unless he loved her. His resolve was to lose it. All knew it before he spelled the word "tre-men-dious" and then sat down and left her victorious. That settled it with everybody. Susie was Joe's best girl, and it was certain to be a match.

Joe Beardsley was a young farmer twenty-two years old, and Susie Moore was two years younger and the daughter of a farmer. Their families lived a mile apart, and both were only children. When there is a case of love in the country it is a case for gossip. The Beardsleys had no objections to a marriage, and the Moores came to the conclusion that Susie couldn't have done better. For four or five months the course of true love ran smooth. On each Sunday and Wednesday evening the parlor at Moore's was given up to Joe and Susie, and the three or four other young farmers who had been spooking about for a year or more gradually hauled off and left the field to Joe. There was an engagement, and Joe's father had begun to talk about dividing the farm and giving the boy a start, and Susie's mother had decided on the feather bed and the quantity of dishes and carpet rags she could spare, when the patent-churn man put in an appearance. From time immemorial the Beardsleys and the Moores had used a crock with a wooden dasher in it, and the women folks had handled the dasher. The very idea of change had been looked upon as sacrilege. This patent-churn man would have been as coldly greeted as the score before him had he not been a student of human nature. Before he could be rebuffed he said,—

"I ain't trying to sell patent churns this week; I'm just riding around on a vacation. Seems to me them Moores are putting on a heap of style for these hard times. I heard they'd bought a twenty-five dollar music-box."

"You don't say!" gasped Mrs. Beardsley. "Why, they ain't no richer'n we be, and we can't afford no sich jimcracks."

"Some folks are bound to fling on style whether they can pay for it or not," said the agent, and it wasn't half an hour before he had sold one of his patent churns.

"If they kin buy a music-box we kin buy a churn," said Mrs. Beardsley, with a toss of her head. "I ain't a person as cares fur style, but nobody in this nayburhood is goin' to crow over me!"

That was the beginning. As a matter-of-fact, the music-box had only been left on trial, but as soon as Mrs. Moore heard what Mrs. Beardsley had said she set her jaw and replied,—

"We don't need a music-box any more'n a dog needs two tails, but if some folks kin buy patent churns and hold their heads in the air, other folks can buy music-boxes and hold their heads still higher!"

It wasn't a week before the Moores and Beardsleys were passing each other's farms with their eyes looking straight ahead and their faces set, and the farmers up and down the road for five miles were taking sides. The news of the rupture spread rapidly, and it wasn't long before the windmill man, the sewing-machine agent, and various agents for various other things were taking advantage of it. The Beardsleys bought a windmill, and the Moores bought a sewing-machine as an offset. The Beardsleys bought a mile of wire fencing, and the Moores painted their horse-barn a bright red. Mrs. Beardsley got a new ingrain carpet for her parlor, and Mrs. Moore bought four cane-seat chairs and two china vases for hers. The Beardsleys had a lightning-rod put on their barn, and the Moores bought a sky-blue pump for the family well.

Both Joe and Susie protested against the rivalry when it started, and both solemnly vowed they would not be drawn into it, and it should make no difference with their feelings; but it wasn't a month before the break came. They felt they had to quarrel, and yet both regretted it. When Joe's mother heard of the break she said,—

"I'm jest glad of it! I've knowed Susie Moore ever since she could squall, and she ain't no catch fur anybody. She's that shiftless that she leaves grease on the dishes when she washes 'em, and she couldn't dye a lot of carpet rags if it was to save her neck!"

Joe didn't rejoice at the words, but he felt he must be loyal to his family. Susie's mother also had something to say. When Joe ceased his visits and Susit went about looking troubled the mother exclaimed,—

"And who is Joe Beardsley, I'd like to know! Why, there's more'n forty different young men around here who'd crawl on their hands and knees to git you! Don't you go an' be silly, Susan Moore! Jest hold your head up, same as pa and I do, and let them Beardsleys know that we ain't goin' to take any of their sass. They started this hull thing, and I hope they'll git 'nuff of it before it's ended."

The quarrel had lasted the summer through and autumn had come. If the Moores and the Beardsleys had been willing to make up, the friends of each family would have prevented. It was the only event that had happened for years to create talk, and every one was anxious to make the most of it. The farmers' wives of one faction called on Mrs. Moore and advised her to keep her chin in the air and "show them Beardsleys what was what," and the wives of the other faction called on Mrs. Beardsley and advised her to "stick it out and let them Moores see they didn't own the earth."

The quarrel would have continued, and the enmity might have entered into church and politics, as well as social life, but for a spotted hog. It was a spotted hog belonging to the Beardsleys. He had been penned up with other hogs to be fattened for the pork market, but one October day, as Joe was digging potatoes in the field, with his father away to town, he heard his mother blowing the dinner-horn. It was mid-afternoon, and was a signal of distress. When he reached the house it was to find that the spotted hog had leaped out of the pen and gone trotting down the road. It was Joe's duty to follow on and turn him back. There was the hog forty rods ahead of him, and as soon as the animal knew he was pursued the started off to make a race of it.

It wasn't at all probable that that spotted hog knew of the quarrel between the Beardsleys and the Moores, or had any plans as to an armistice and reconciliation; but when he left the pen he headed for the Moore homestead. Joe pursued him without a thought of where the race might end. The hog covered the mile between the two farms without losing much ground, but the open gate of the Moores was a temptation he could not resist. He swerved and entered, and then dodged about the house and was lost to view among the cabbages. The pursuer halted at the gate, and hung there undecided. It wasn't likely that the Moores would come out and forbid him from reclaiming his runaway hog, but if he went nearer the house he might come face to face with Susie.

He hadn't settled the point when he heard the sound of singing. It was a rough, coarse voice, and a rough, coarse song, and Joe was puzzled. When three other voices joined in the chorus he advanced up the path and walked around the side of the house 'till he came to the kitchen door. Then all was made plain. A gang of tramps had taken possession and were having a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore had gone to town that day, leaving Susie alone. An hour after their departure four tramps had come along and boldly entered the house. When the girl ordered them out they refused to go; when she would have fled they menaced and detained her, and ordered her to prepare a meal of the best in the house. They guarded the doors so that escape was impossible, and as she cooked at the stove the fellows sang songs, drank from the jug of currant wine one of them had brought from the cellar, and boasted of what fortune had in store for them.

Joe stood on the door-step for five minutes before he fully realized the situation inside. It was not until one of the rascals vowed that he was going to bestow a kiss on the cheek of the frightened girl that his presence among them was known. Then the music-box, the patent churn, the windmill, the wire-fencing, the spotted hog—all were forgotten in an instant, and Joe lifted the latch and walked in. There was business to be transacted. The odds were four to one, but Susie had just time to cry out, "Oh, Joe, I'm so glad!" when the tramps began to tumble. It is due the profession in general to say that none of the four ran away, but they fought a losing fight. Those words from Susie gave the young farmer the strength of a lion, and inside of ten minutes three of the tramps were lying on the ground outside with their hands and feet lashed, and the fourth was limping across the fields and wondering at the sudden change of program.

When Joe's work had been finished, and Susie had wiped his bleeding nose with a wet towel and bandaged his skinned knuckles with a soft cloth he looked up at her and said,—

"I—I came after our spotted hog."

"Well, you can have him," she replied as her nose went up.

False pride makes fools of men and women. Joe might have moved away had not one of the tramps, who seemed to divine the situation intuitively, called out,—

"Say you! 'Tain't none of my bizness, but you two had better kiss and make up!"

"I guess we had," said Joe to Susie as he looked into her laughing eyes.

"Way, of course," she replied.

That evening, as Joe and Susie had the parlor again for the first time for months, Farmer Moore came in from locking up the barn and said to his wife,—

"Ma, I'll be gosh-darned if I ain't glad on it!"

"So'm I, but you musn't swear," she replied.

"Say," he continued, "ain't there sunthin' in the Bible which reads that a little child shall lead 'em?"

"I guess there is, but that hain't nuthin' to do with this case."

"Why hain't it?"

"Because nobody but Joe Beardsley was led, and it was a spotted hog instead of a little child which led him."

"That's so, ma—that's so, and though I expect the plaguey critter has rooted up everything in the garden by this time I won't even yell 'sho' at him. And the lion shall lie down with the lamb and a spotted hog shall lead 'em!"

New Era in Medicine.

This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada M. Herr, of 439 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, desponding person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting.

Mrs. Herr suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps griped her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor wearied her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse; the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Herr, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief and shattered my system.

"I tried electric treatment; it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help.

"A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I had but little hope for success; but decided to give these pills a trial.

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do.

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

FIVE CENTS PER MILE.

Supreme Court has not Passed on the Fee Bill.

The much mixed matter of constables' fees manages to bob up every now and then in some form or other. A short time ago the papers had an item to the effect that the Supreme court had handed down an opinion giving constables ten cents per mile circular and as a result the spirit of the officers rose. Several days ago County Commissioners' Solicitor Witmer wrote to Prothonotary Green, of the Sepreme court, asking for a copy of the opinion of that court increasing the mileage of constables, to which he received the following answer:

DEAR SIR: This court has not filed an opinion allowing constables ten cents per mile circular. There may be such a case pending, but we do not know it. Yours truly,

CHARLES S. GREEN.

The Supreme court has decfded that constables are allowed only five cents per mile circular. The Supreme court could not take action on a matter of this kind when the amount involved in less than $1000.—Milton *Record.*

Reduced Rates to Harrisburg.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Christian Endeavor State Convention.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the Christian Endeavor State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, October 4 to 6, it will sell excursion tickets on October 3 to 6, good to return until Gctober 10, from points on its line in the State of Pennsylvania to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip to parties presenting card orders issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These card orders should be obtained of the nearest transportation agent.

WITHOUT A PEER.—Works mericles—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is withou a peer. This great remedy relieves instantly the most aggravated and distressing forms of heart disease. Thousands of times has the hand of the grim destroyer been stayed by its use. If there is palpitation, shortness of breath, pain in left side, smothering sensations, don't delay or you may be counted in the long list of those who have gone over to the great majority, because the best remedy in the world to-day was not promptly used. 21

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Weary Willie—"People will always kick. Why, did you ever know all the people to agree that the right man was in the right place?" Dusty Rhoades—"Only one, I was in jail on that occasion."

Can be Relied Upon.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept. 27, 1898.—The well known medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, can be relied upon to purify the blood and cure all blood diseases. Mr. German Hinds, 227 Perry street, this city, says: "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has relieved my rheumatism and given me an appetite. It always does me good and I would not be without it in the house."

Nell—"If you'r so afraid of bicycles why don't you carry a bottle of tonic?" Bell—"what good would that do me?" Nell—"it's an excellent thing when your'e run down."

In a feed store. Corn—"we seem to be nothing but food for kickers." Oats—"Well, don't get off your ear about it."

DYSPEPSIA GROANS for what nature alone provides for his stomach curse. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are nature's panacea for all stomach ills. Pleasant and positive cure for sour stomach, distress after eating, loss of appetite, wind on the stomach, dizziness, nausea, catarrh of the stomach, sick headache, and all disorders directly traceable to sluggish digestive organs. 35c. 25

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The public in general are cautioned that there is a spurious $100 bill in circulation, for almost everybody hates to get stuck with a counterfeit $100 bill, and people should examine bills of that denomination very carefully before taking them from strangers.

FOSSIL PILLS.—The demand is proof of their worth—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box—they're better medicine—easier doses and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have sick headache, biliousness, nausea, constipation and sallow skin.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that lot or piece of ground, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the eastward line of Market street, one hundred and sixty feet northward from the northward line of Eighth street, and running thence eastwardly parallel with the northward line of Eighth street one hundred and forty feet, and running thence southwardly parallel with the eastward line of Market street forty feet, and running thence westwardly parallel with the northward line of Eighth street one hundred and forty feet to the eastward line of Market street, and running thence along the eastward line of Market street northwardly forty feet to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a nearly new two and one-half story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Helen E. Tustin vs. T. M. Dawson, and to be sold as the property of T. M. Dawson.

R. R. JOHN, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Solleder, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Solleder, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mary E. Solleder, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MARY E. SOLLEDER, Executrix.

9-1-6t.

Quick Communication

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Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,529
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,418,655
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1,081,833
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	436,720
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,304,725

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Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

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B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
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No. 121 West Main Street,
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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Large and convenient sample rooms Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The Oldest Paper in America
FOUNDED A. D. 1728
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A high-grade illustrated weekly magazine, equal in tone and character to the best of the monthlies. In addition to the best original matter obtainable, the Post will present each week the best in the newspapers, periodicals and books of the world. It will aim to be to contemporary literature what a Salon exhibit is to art, bringing together the choicest bits of literature from all modern sources and giving them a deserved place together, 'on the line.' We have the literary resources of the world to draw upon. The best writers of the world are practically a retained corps of contributors. It would be impossible for any magazine, no matter how boundless its wealth, to obtain, as original matter, the wealth of literature we have to offer weekly. The handsome illustrations in the Post are original.

To introduce it into your family, it will be mailed every week from now to January 1, 1899, on receipt of

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Onions Separate Man and Wife.

Robert Quinby and his wife, of Parkersburg, Va., have separated. The husband has appealed to the law to divorce him forever from his wife, simply because she ate onions, contrary to his orders. Mrs. Quinby has often been requested by her husband not to eat the vegetable, and nothing seemed to irritate him so much as the odor of onions. He has left the little home on many occasions and vowed never again to return, but the love for his wife, and her promise never again to eat onions, would re-unite them.

The husband came home unexpectedly one day last week and found the surroundings very offensive to him from the odor of the onions.

Mrs. Quinby has gone to her home in Pennsylvania and the husband will seek relief by law.

NOTICE.

We have opened Democratic Headquarters in Bloomsburg, corner Main and Market streets, on the second floor of the Peacock building, where we will be glad to have all Democrats and their friends call at any time. If you attend the Bloomsburg Fair call and see us before you leave town. Everybody welcome. Very respectfully,

JNO. G. McHENRY, Chairman.
R. G. F. KSHINKA, Secretary.

Piano Tuning.

Will Gurnsey, piano tuner, will be in Bloomsburg Monday, October 17th, and remain several days. Leave orders for tuning at the COLUMBIAN office. 2t.

Not Too Old to Be Surprised.

A large assemblage of relatives and friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Mary Hileman, at Eyersgrove, last Tuesday, the occasion being her sixty-first birthday. It was a complete surprise to her, but everything passed off very pleasantly, and all enjoyed themselves to the utmost. Sixty-nine persons partook of the splendid dinner that was prepared for them. In the evening a hack load of young people from Bloomsburg went up and joined in the merrymaking. Some amusing games were indulged in, which were laughable to witness. At a late hour the load returned to Bloom and all agreed that it was an event that will be long remembered. K.

The Susquehanna *Journal* printed the following, which will bear closer inspection than a casual glance affords: A man owed $1 and only had but 75 cents. He went to a pawnbroker and pawned the 75 cents for 50 cents, and then meeting a friend sold him the pawn ticket calling for 75 cents for 50 cents. He thus had two 50 cent pieces, one dollar in fact, with which he paid his debt. Was anyone out, and how much?

Democratic Meetings.

Democratic meetings will be held at the following places: Derrs Saturday October 15th, at 7:30 p. m. Elk Grove and Rohrsburg Monday, Oct. 17th at 7:30 p. m.

JNO. G. McHENRY, Chairman.
R. G. F. KSHINKA, Secretary.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

Farmers Interrogate the Candidates.

At a recent meeting of Pomona Grange, district No. 5, the undersigned were appointed a committee to submit the following questions to the different candidates for Legislature and Congress. Said questions and answers will be offered for publication to the different newspapers. All answers to be sent to the Secretary not later than Oct. 12th, 1898.

TO THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1. Will you favor a graduated income tax?
2. Will you favor a law establishing Post Office Savings' Banks?
3. Do you favor such laws as will ultimately lead to free mail delivery in the rural districts?
4. Do you favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote?
5. Are you in favor of granting additional powers to the Inter-State Commerce Commission so as to make it more effective?
6. Will you favor reserving the public Domain for future settlement?
7. Will you favor more stringent measures to abolish Trusts?
8. Do you favor laws for settleing disputes between labor and capital by arbitration?

TO THE CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE.

1. Will you favor the Equalization of Taxation?
2. Will you favor the enactment of pure food laws and the enforcement of those already enacted?
3. Since the present oleomargarine laws have been seriously crippled by decisions of the Courts, will you favor the enactment of a law protecting our dairy interests against the encroachments of counterfeit butter?
4. Will you help maintain the present school appropriation, and the law now in force for its distribution?
5. Will you favor the reduction of expenses and the abolishing of needless offices and officials?

H. H. BROWN,
W. J. BIDLEMAN, } Committee.
B. F. BATTIN,

W. J. BIDLEMAN, Secretary,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Water Company will be held on Tuesday Oct. 11th 1898 between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. at the office of the Company in Bloomsburg, Pa., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the said Company to serve for the ensuing year. A. B. CATHCART.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 6, 1898. Sec'y.

JENKS AND QUAYISM.

Some Extracts From the Jefferson County Statesman's Speeches That Show Clearly Where He Stands on That Subject.

It has been alleged that the nomination of Mr. Jenks for governor by the Democratic convention at Altoona was brought about through the influence of Quay. Some of Mr. Swallow's stumpers are even yet so asserting in their speeches. The allegation is absurd upon its face. Quay knows Jenks, knows him to be an honorable, high toned gentleman, who can neither be corrupted, nor by any power swerved from the straight line of what he esteems to be right and for the good of the people. Had Quay been in position to exert any influence in the Democratic state convention, George A. Jenks is about the last man in the state for whose success he would have employed it.

Lest there should remain in any Democratic or independent Republican mind any doubt as to where Mr. Jenks stands on Quay and Quayism, the following brief extracts from his campaign speeches, etc., are herewith presented:

"It is well known and cannot be denied that Senator Quay has ruled legislatures for years past. His will was the law of the majority, and no bill of any importance was passed without his approval, nor defeated without his consent."—Interview with Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 1, 1898.

"Upon the Republican party, with its glorious traditions, there has grown an ulcer. M. S. Quay, for twenty-seven years an office holder, twice a United

GEORGE A. JENKS.

States senator and again a candidate for election, has acquired his power by keeping an eye single to what benefits him."—Speech at Warren, Pa., Sept. 16, 1898.

"Quayism is now the proper name of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. The particular characteristic of its managers is selfishness, as all officials are chosen, not for their peculiar fitness, but because of their willingness or ability to strengthen the hands of Quay and help him throttle the will of the people."—Speech at Erie, Sept. 17, 1898.

"The concentration of power in the hands of a single man in a republic is dangerous. The czar could not rule here because the people still have the spirit of liberty, yet they allow themselves to be ruled just the same by Czar Quay through indirection."—Speech at Oil City, Sept. 20, 1898.

"The real contest and issue in this election is between Quayism and the people of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The question you must answer on your conscience and on your character is: Who shall rule, one single, autocratic ruler, or the voice of the people honestly expressed by ballot."—Speech at Meadville, Sept. 19, 1898.

"The whole of Quayism is corrupt and rotten, not only in dollars and cents, but in the principles that underlie it. The government of the whole state by any one man or by 50 men, is a violation of the constitution of Pennsylvania."—Speech at New Castle, Pa., Sept. 21, 1898.

"We must settle this Quayism by saying that the people's rule should be resumed, and these wrongs should be no longer perpetrated."—Speech at Pittsburg, Sept. 24, 1898.

MULTIPLYING OFFICES.

How the Political Rounders Have Been Provided With Snug Berths and Fat Salaries.

The following carefully prepared table shows how the Republican machine has provided for political workers and their friends by securing salaried offices for them at the expense of the taxpayers.

If there were not enough offices to go around, more were created with an offhandedness which implied that the machine, not the people, were the only stockholders and directors in the management of the affairs of state.

Comparative number of employes in the several state departments in 1883 and in 1898, respectively:

	1883.	1898.
Executive	4	7
State	7	17
Auditor general's	13	23
Attorney general's	2	2
Adjutant general's	5	15
Treasurer's	6	10
Internal affairs	19	27
Insurance	4	6
Public instruction	5	7
Bank commissioner's	0	17
Factory inspector's	0	24
Mine inspector's	11	18
Agriculture	2	12
Buildings and grounds	6	15
Senate employes	22	48
Library	2	7
House employes	32	67
Game commissioner's	0	7
Judiciary	104	120
Total	244	450
Increase		206

Omitting contingent expenses, and counting the salaries at $1,400 per annum, the average paid to clerks, the cost per annum to the people for these unnecessary expenses exceeds $300,000.

Hon. Jerry N. Weller will receive a large vote from the organized workingmen in the state. He has served them long and faithfully.

Candidate Iams is a taking public speaker, a hard worker and a sincere student of all public questions. He would ably and faithfully represent the state at Washington.

A Very Pretty Wedding.

The home of Frank Fritz, in Divide, was the scene of a very happy wedding on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 12:30, when his young and pretty daughter, Alverda, was given in marriage to Mr. Joseph R. Heller, of Unityville, Pa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. E. McKelvy, pastor of the M. E. Church at Delano, Pa.

The bride's father is a very industrious farmer and business man in Divide. He takes a very active part in politics and is a great silver advocate. The bride was the center of a great many friends, and leaves a very good home. The groom and his brother are very successful blacksmiths in Unityville.

After the ceremony an elaborate dinner was served. The newly-married couple left on their trip with happy hearts, amid showers of rice, for Wilkes-Barre. They are followed with the best wishes of a large number of friends. May their life be filled with heavenly sunshine and prosperity.

THE BROADWAY

A motion to adjourn is always in order, and a move for new business is always in order with us, and we solicit a trial from any cash buyer who has not heretofore been dealing with us.

10-piece decorated toilet sets, $1.98 set.
10-piece decorated toilet sets, in fancy shapes and gold decoration, $2.98 set.
Jardinieres, 10c., 35c., 69c. each.
Flower pots, 3c. to 30c. each.
10-qt tin pails, 9c. each.
White and gray cotton blankets 42c. pair.
Large size Japanese lanterns, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.
Painted chamber pails, 22c. each.
Small globe baskets, 1c. each.
Floor oil cloth, 20c. to 50c. a yard.
Chenille Table Covers, 42c., 69c $1.25 each.
White enameled curtain poles, 20c. each.
Brass extension rods, complete, 5 and 10c. each.
Toilet paper, 10 rolls for 25c.
Fishing tackle, lowest prices in the county.
See our line of children's caps for Fall.

Agency for Butterick Fashions.

OCTOBER STYLES NOW READY

Delineators, 15c ea., $1 per yr.
Glass of Fashion, 7c ea., 60c per year.
Fashion sheets free.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

W. H. MOORE'S $2.50 SHOE FOR LADIES

Beats them all this season.

They have more Style, more comfort and better wearing qualities than most $3 shoes.

If you see them you will buy them.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, Oct. 6th, 1898.

ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRATION FOR OUR MATCHLESS MILLINERY AT SUCH LITTLE PRICES.

We enter upon the second week of our superb Millinery Opening exhibit with added zest, and a great many new features that will make repeated visits to our interesting millinery selections both pleasurable and profitable. If success is to be measured by public approval, this great millinery exhibition of ours has far outstripped its predecessors of past years, since to judge from the great number of people who have attended so far and their many enthusiastic words of praise for for the lovely creations of such a gathering of stylishness and taste, both in the productions of the imported Hats and Bonnets and those of our own workrooms gives the statement renewed force of our well earned, well sustained reputation of being

The GREATEST POPULAR PRICED HOUSE FOR FINE MILLINERY IN WILKES-BARRE.

While we have hundreds of hats ranging in price from $1.98 to $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00 and upwards, we particularly ask your attention to a class of hats, at each, $5.00. Which, for their quality and beauty, have never been equalled in past seasons for double the price. The following description of two of them would show the prettiness of design and the taste of the expert milliners that made them.

Short back sailor hats in brown felt, trimmed with large Alsatian stitched bow of cardinal velvet; flower trimming at the back; bound edge of cardinal velvet; also turbans trimmed with Sequin Jet and wings, velvets and ornaments, in all colors, and black and white.

Fine quality Fur Felt Ladies' Hats at 98 cents, in all the newest shapes.

Turbans, flats and other colors. Wings, Black and White Colored Quills, 19 cents per bunch.

Polka Dot Curled Quills, brown, navy, tan, red, three to a bunch, 25 cents.

Black Ostrich Tips, 19 cents.

Velvet and Silk Roses, three to a bunch, in reds, royals, cerese, cadet, tan, violet, brown, special, at per bunch 49 cents.

Felt Short Back Sailors, in black, tan, red, navy, brown. Regular price 98 cents, this week at 69 cents.

Children's Flats with fancy edges, at 50 cents and 69 cents.

Fine Felt Sailors, trimmed with band of ribbon and stitched edge, 98 cents.

Soft Cycle Hats, for children and ladies, 50 cents.

Beautiful Alpine Hats, in all colors, 98 cents.

Elegant Dress Goods--A Delightful Showing. Fabrics that Win Admiration from all who look upon them.

It's a recognized fact that women who desire to be posted on what is the very latest and most desirable foa street dresses, as well as for wedding and reception wear, always have confidence in this store's authority; the world's best and choicest materials, and the world's prices are here—and here only.

We particularly direct your attention to the following prices:

Silk and Wool Bayadier effects, in all the new colorings, for fall, full 40 inches wide. Regular price would be 65 cents; also 42 inches wide, all wool, English Covert Cloth, in all the new fall shades. Regular price would be 69 cents. As a special inducement the price this week would be for both these, per yard, 49 cents.

Scotch Homespun Cheviot Mixtures. A grand aray of colorings and combinations. These goods are known for style and weave and will not spot. Full 44 inches wide. The price should be 75 cents, but for this week, per yard, 59 cents.

French all wool Poplins, in the new Heather Mixtures; also French Finnets Cloth, full 45 inches wide, in all the new colorings for fall wear, suitable for tailor made suits. Regular price $1.25. This week at, per yard, 98 cents.

The best Broadcloths are here for your choosing. Full 52 inches wide, all new colorings. Would be exceptional value at $1.75. This week at, per yard, $1.59.

Black Crepons. Newest importations. A special lot, comprising more than 15 styles. Full 44 inches wide. Regular price $1.00. This week at, per yard, 79 cents.

The newest designs in French Crepons, comprising Bayadere Stripes, Floral Designs and many other novelties. This season's most popular dress fabric. Regular price $1.75 to $2.98. This week at, per yard, $1.49.

Silk Velvets, so much in vogue this season for dress trimmings and hat trimming. Every new shade is here; ranging in price from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard.

One of the best recommended, splendid quality Velveteen in the new blue, navy, brown, tan, cadet blue, myrtle green, garnet and black, will be offered this week, instead of their price, $1.25, this week at, per yard, 75 cents.

Jonas Long's Sons

"Greater Wilkes-Barre's Greatest Department Store."

Cor. W. Market St. and Public Sq.